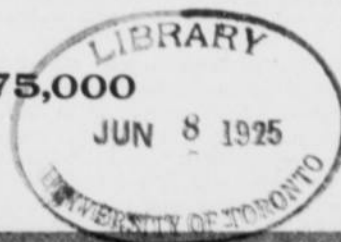


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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Cattle Pool Investigation

Enquiries are at present being made into the possibilities of a livestock pool by a small committee specially appointed for the purpose, and consisting of Hon. Geo. Langley, R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, of the Saskatchewan Livestock Board; Edward Evans, manager of the Moose Jaw Livestock Yards, and W. Waldron, acting commissioner of co-operation and markets for the province, who is acting as secretary to the committee.

This committee was appointed by a board of eight persons which has the matter of a livestock pool in hand, and which latter was in turn appointed by the executive of the S.G.G.A., following the recent annual convention. The board is comprised as follows: Geo. F. Edwards, chairman; W. Waldron, secretary; J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner of the province; Edward Evans, Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association; C. E. Good, Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association; W. J. Fisher, Farmers' Union of Canada; F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, and R. A. Wright, Saskatchewan Livestock Board.

The investigational committee is giving its attention first to the province, and, if necessary, will extend its enquiries to the neighboring provinces and the states. As soon as its investigation is completed it will report to the board, which will then take the whole question under consideration and take such action as is found advisable from the information placed before it.

This course is being taken as it was felt to be essential that all hasty, ill-considered action should be avoided, while at the same time taking prompt steps to get the matter at once under way. It is hoped that the report to be submitted by the investigation committee will form a stable basis for yet another great co-operative organization on the part of the farmers of Saskatchewan.

An Argument for Amalgamation

The secretary of one of our local associations has a new argument in favor of amalgamation, viz., that it would then be possible to make one meeting do where now three or four are required. "For instance," he says, "where it would be possible to turn an association meeting into a pool meeting, or vice versa, it is impossible at present, firstly, because a G.G. or F.U. meeting would not represent all who are interested, but also if it was done (and it has been tried) those attempting would be sure 'to tread on the toes' of some sensitive person. I have already heard members of both locals and lodges remark, that 'there were already far too many meetings of sorts to attend,' which leaves a feeling with most 'that we farmers do not seem to get anywhere' through not being in touch and thereby losing the other point of view, through being split into factions, as we are at present. We are slowly realizing that it is in the interest of others not our own."

S.G.G.A. Notes

Hector L. Roberge, county chairman for the Battleford constituency, is organizing a Council of Agriculture for the Battleford district, on the model of the one at Wynyard, in place of forming a constituency committee. We shall watch this experiment with interest, as it has proved very successful in the Wynyard district.

Members of the Rhondha G.G.A. do not approve of the findings of the Turgeon Grain Commission, as "the report gives the impression that everything is fine." They condemn the proposed export tax on wheat, and demand that the wheat pool receive the same consideration as to cars as the elevator companies, whether the wheat is put through its own elevators (when it gets there) or not.

Manitoba

A most attractive program comes from the U.F.W.M. of Minto. The addresses for their April meeting will be on Character in the Individual is the Greatest Asset of Any Group, by A. McCuaig, and The Chief End of Life is not Material Prosperity, by Mrs. Hart. May is devoted to discussion of the social and intellectual needs of the young people. In June, an address is to be given on Music, by Miss Jean Scott, and the regular yearly picnic will be held. July finds the women discussing the best home-made labor-savers; with an address on Woman and Her Influence on the Upbuilding of our Empire, by Mrs. R. Robertson. The district director, Mrs. F. Howell visits the local in August, to talk on the work of the association, while in September they will have a study of food values for the rural family, by Dr. Robertson, and a round table talk on Preserving of Garden Produce, led by Miss M. McKee. October closes their year's program with an address on "Does the Possession of Wealth Promote the Autocratic Spirit," by Mrs. A. Leathers, and a discussion on whether the children should have a hot lunch at school, led by Mrs. W. Popple.

An Agricultural Short Course is a new feature put on by the Wingham U.F.M. J. E. Kenny, the secretary, writes, that four sessions were held on the opening day, March 27, with addresses by Prof. Ellis, of the M.A.C., on Corn Ensilage, Silos and Summerfallow; and by W. R. Leslie, secretary of Morden Experimental Farm on the Work of the Farm. The following morning, Prof. Ellis again addressed the gathering on summer-fallow and substitutes. He was followed by Prof. Somerville, on Beef Cattle and Markets, Judging Horses. The whole course proved a great success, with an average attendance of over 30 per session.

A new Junior local was organized recently at Gordon, with 15 as the initial membership. The following officers were elected: President, Willie Shirrett; vice-president, Clayton Dunsmore; secretary, Ida Ishenberg. Directors, Dolly Shirrett, Helen Dunsmore, Harold Whelpton. April 15 is the date set for their first social event, when they plan to put on a program consisting of a debate, short plays and recitations.

A new U.F.M. local was organized at Freefield by Jas. Jackson, during the last week of March. The president elected was Robt. Mack, and the secretary, Chas. Hartline. The report states that this local will do good work.

Oratorical contests are flourishing in the Chater and Brookdale U.F.M. locals. On March 30, Lester McLeod, of the latter local, reports that he was successful in winning the red ribbon in his address on the Immigration policy of our country.

Justice U.F.W.M. believe in an all-round program of social and educational activities. In May, Mrs. Powrie will conduct a meeting that will discuss the practical problem of making a success of the home garden. All the U.F.W.M. locals surrounding Brandon will engage in an annual Women's Conference in Brandon in June, while the Justice local will hold its garden party that month. In July a course in Home Nursing will be held, and Mrs. Allen will address the women on Making the Most of Life. One day during each of the months of June and July, will be devoted to the care of the community cemetery. Miss Lettie Cox entertains the women at her home in August, when current events will be discussed. As September is the harvest month, the local is taking a rest, but it comes back in full force in October with a debate, where the U.F.W.M. challenges the U.F.M. at the home of the president, Mrs. N. W. Thompson.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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Our Ottawa Letter

Committee discovers federal tax commissioner exercises extraordinary powers in assessing profits and levying taxes—Canadian National report shows increased deficit—By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, April 17.—The budget debate drags its weary way along, members for the most part speaking to practically empty galleries, and to a House in which there is difficulty at times in maintaining a quorum. The reason partly is that the cream has been pretty well skimmed from the budget debate by those who have already spoken, and partly that the interest of members has been diverted to the deliberations of the public accounts committee, which, at the instigation of W. C. Good, of Brant, is investigating the administration of the income and business profits taxes; and of the ocean rates committee, to which has been given the task of considering the government's proposals for the control of freight rates on the Atlantic, and to probe the operations of the alleged combine known as the North Atlantic Conference. Speeches on the budget during the week, have been fairly mediocre in character, Conservatives continuing to attack the government for its low tariff tendencies, and to place at its door responsibility for the existing industrial depression, for unemployment and for emigration. Progressive members, in more moderate language, deplore the fact, on the other hand, that the government in the present budget has not continued the good work started by way of tariff reductions, in the last budget, and Liberal speakers for the most part retaliate against their critics by declaring that responsibility for the national debt does not rest with the government but with its predecessors; that revenues are necessary and that the blame for present fiscal conditions must be borne by those who fought and voted against reciprocity in 1911.

Small Majority Expected

From present indications the government will have for its budget proposals one of the narrowest majorities which it has secured since the present parliament was convened. There are, however, no prospects of its being defeated, inasmuch as it can be pretty well assured of the support of independent members, including Humphries, of West Kootenay; Neill, of Comox Alberni; McBride, of Caribou, and, it is said, of such Progressive members as Sexsmith, of Lennox and Addington; Elliott, of Waterloo, and others representing Ontario seats of more or less industrial character. Should the government be desirous of an excuse for dissolution, it might secure it from the fact of an "insufficient" majority. But, from present indications the ministry desires to await the results of the forthcoming general elections in Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, before taking the plunge. A Liberal victory in these two provinces, would, it believes, help considerably in a federal fight.

Maritime Grievances

Maritime province members are none too confident of the result either of the forthcoming provincial election in Nova Scotia or of a general election when it is held. The grievances of the latter provinces were fairly well set forth during the course of the week by

George Kyte, of Richmond, chief Liberal whip. "The chief grievance of Nova Scotia," he declared, "is the grievance in respect to the protectionist policy of the Conservative party from 1878 to 1896. The national policy which was expected to do great things in the development of manufacturing industries in Canada had no place in Nova Scotia as regards the fulfilment of the promises that were made. Nova Scotia has its natural market in the United States, a market which has never been supplanted by any of the provinces of Confederation. The products of Nova Scotia are not purchased by the central provinces of Canada, but the people of Nova Scotia are compelled to purchase the manufactured products of Ontario and Quebec. The trade appears to be going all one way; the people of central Canada are sending their manufactured goods to Nova Scotia, and are taking nothing but money in return."

Times are hard down there, and hard times always reflect on governments.

Tax Commissioners' Powers

The efforts of Mr. Good, M.P. for Brant, to probe the administration of the business profits and income taxes, under R. W. Breadner, commissioner of taxation, have met with very considerable difficulties, owing to the statutory policy of secrecy which surrounds the operation of these acts, and owing also

to the fact that few members of the Public Accounts Committee appear in the least degree anxious to assist Mr. Good in his probe. The member for Brant, however, has so far succeeded in eliciting from Mr. Breadner the information that the latter has, and does now enjoy an extraordinarily wide latitude in the matter of assessing profits, and of levying taxes after they have been assessed. Mr. Breadner admitted that there were still a large number of files outstanding with respect to the business profits tax, that in various cases he had exercised his own judgment in delaying the assessment of companies, which, in his opinion might be forced into liquidation if assessment were made; that he on occasion altered assessments made by his own auditors; and that in effect he was the sole arbiter in the administration of the acts. The information was received with frank surprise by Robert

Continued on Page 26

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An Economist Surveys Canada

What the Editor of the London Economist thinks of the economic situation in Canada after a tour of the country—By J. A. Stevenson

TOWARDS the end of last year W. T. Layton, the editor of the London Economist, made a very careful and exhaustive survey of Canada's economic situation. A member of the same group of Cambridge economists as J. M. Keynes, Mr. Layton, like the latter, abandoned an academic career some years ago for more practical activities, and is acknowledged to have few equals in his particular field of economic journalism. Moreover he had valuable administrative experience during the war, and in a period of service with the Balfour mission at Washington acquired considerable knowledge of this continent. He has also played an active part in politics on the Liberal side, and he is at present a member of the Royal Commission set up by the Conservative government to examine the problem of British food supplies. Seeking no publicity and avoiding all invitations to speechmaking, he found time to visit most of the important centres and to interview leading figures in the political, financial and business world; of many current phenomena he made a personal investigation. He has now embodied his conclusions in a series of articles in the Economist, under the title of The Problems of Canada—By a Recent Visitor, and some of the considered judgments of a trained and independent economist of such high

standing are worthy of reproduction and study.

The first article and the earlier half of the second are mainly occupied with the presentation for the benefit of British readers of a large variety of facts concerning our geographical, physical, racial and political conditions which are of necessity familiar to all intelligent Canadians. His facts are quite accurate and the conclusions which he draws from them are sound. He notes that Quebec is tending increasingly to adopt a protectionist attitude, but that divergences on other issues prevent it achieving political solidarity with Ontario, the other predominantly protectionist province. Discussing racial cleavages he thinks that they "would not in themselves make it difficult to secure a uniformity of viewpoint in regard to politics, but when they are associated with geographical detachment and divergent economic interests, it makes the task a difficult one to drive."

The Tariff Issue

The tariff issue he thus propounds: "Is it desirable and if desirable is it possible, for Canada to build up her economic life and to develop on an East and West axis, or should the various sections have greater freedom to develop on what seems the more natural direction north and south?" In his view the main economic argument for

protection is that industrial Canada could not live without a tariff, because the scale of American production in most manufactured products is so immense that Canada's factories would be undersold throughout the Dominion. On the other hand protection means higher prices throughout the Dominion for all manufactured goods, and it is this high price level which has created an insurgency against it.

He does not believe that Canada by exercising her control over certain essential raw materials like nickel, asbestos and hard wheat, could exercise a whip hand and force the United States to lower the tariff on Canadian produce; indeed he holds that Canada is bound to be worsted in a tariff war with her neighbor. The great danger, however, of the tariff is that "while failing to keep out American influences it is splitting the Dominion into bitterly antagonistic sections."

The attitude of the two historic parties on the tariff issue is thus summed up: "The Conservatives talk about the importance of protection but are content to leave matters as they are out of respect for the genuine grievances of the West, while the Liberals talk about the need of lowering the tariff but do nothing (except on a few articles of farm use) out of wholesome respect for Quebec and Ontario."

The Railway Situation

His third article is devoted to the railway situation which he classes as one of the most remarkable in the whole world. In many other countries there exist together private and nationalized railways, but the peculiar feature of

the Canadian situation is that the two systems parallel one another from ocean to ocean and compete at hundreds of competitive points. This competition discovered itself to him in duplicated services and in such matters as amenities on trains, like radio, and he comments on the waste caused by a duplicate telegraph service all over the country.

He sees five possibilities in the situation:

1. The present situation may continue and be put on a permanent basis by the finance minister, finding out of the current taxes the whole of the deficit on its bonded indebtedness.
2. The C.N.R. may succeed in taking sufficient traffic from the C.P.R. to enable it to pay its way.
3. Net receipts may increase through an understanding with the C.P.R. and the cessation of competition.
4. Net receipts may increase through better organization.
5. The net receipts of the C.N.R. may increase through the rapid increase in population and trade.

The first solution he regards as a desperate remedy "which highly-taxed Canada is not ready to face; but if the other possibilities fail it is obvious that the sooner the problem is met in this way the better." The second, he thinks, would lead to an undesirable crippling of the C.P.R., while the third, which may be the ultimate solution, is barred by a deep seated fear among the people of a C.P.R. monopoly. Discussing the fourth possibility, he gives credit to Sir Henry Thornton for efficient reorganization, but thinks the limit of economy has about been reached and concludes that for the time being, at any rate, Canada must base her hopes of escape from her railway burden on a rapid increase of population.

Comparative Tax Burdens

In his later articles he examines the public finances of Canada, discusses the question of American influences in a temperate and intelligent manner, and concludes with a survey of her general economic prospects. In taxation he places Canada halfway between Britain and the United States in regard to its incidence upon the individual. Selecting the middle ranges of income where the burden is not much influenced by exemptions and the number of payers is substantial, and assuming on account of the difference in income standards that an income of £3,000 in Britain is comparable to one of \$20,000 in Canada, and of \$30,000 in the United States, he finds that the proportion of such an income taken by income tax in each country would be: Britain 20 per cent.; Canada 10 per cent.; United States 5 per cent. He puts our national income at about 4,500 million dollars, and on this calculation the tax burden amounts to about 12 per cent. of the total as compared with an estimated figure of 22 per cent. for Britain. Summed up his finding is that Canada's tax burden is above the very light ration of the U.S., and well below the much heavier load of Great Britain.

Public Finance

But he finds the trend of public finance much more serious than the actual burden, and regards the decline of ordinary expenditure from its peak of 361 million dollars in 1920-21 to 328 millions in the last fiscal year as very small. After giving statistics of the expenditures since 1918 and for the net debt at the end of each fiscal year from 1914 onwards he sets down the steadily increasing debt totals as the most significant feature of the national outlook. In regard to the King government's last budget, he offers these frank comments:

"The reduction effected in 1923-24 was more apparent than real. The government, finding certain fiscal changes politically advisable adopted for the first time a policy of semi-segregation of railway from national finance as a result of which they were able to present a budget with a nominal surplus of \$30,000,000. On the strength of this showing, tax reductions aggregating \$24,000,000 a year were effected. But as the financial year further included two bond issues for the Canadian National Railways—one in August, 1923, for \$22,500,000, and another in

Continued on Page 22

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 22, 1925

Oppose Rural Credit Plan

Eastern opposition to any measure of economic relief for the West is so common that it occasions no surprise to find Toronto financial journals condemning Dr. Tory's recommendations for rural credits. The Financial Post, of Toronto, thus ruminates:

As for the farmers themselves, while we are in favor of anything that will work out to their ultimate interest, we can see in this proposal only an extension of the period of difficulty and a further postponement of a return to that sound basis upon which permanent success can be built. Agricultural, commercial and financial interests have taken losses, and the latter particularly are facing further losses, but nothing, we submit, is to be gained by postponing the issue by the aid of government credit.

For too long the economic adjustment in the West was delayed by testing out all sorts of legislative panaceas and financial experiments. Then came the realization that all these efforts were merely pulling on the boot-straps and were having no real effect. The great majority of the farmers turned a deaf ear to the alluring proposals of the radicals and got down to work. And the result is that the West is now working out its salvation in a satisfactory way. There are many indications of a return of more healthful economic conditions.

The conviction of experienced business men who have examined into western conditions is that the difficulties which are now being surmounted are the result of too much credit rather than too little. Farmers unconsciously are poor borrowers from the sound business standpoint. When money is readily available they are very much inclined to take it without considering whether they can make such use of it as to return a profit to themselves in addition to earning interest. During the period of agricultural prosperity the banks lent much too freely. Borrowers took the money available without realizing the responsibilities involved. The result has been that those who borrowed have lost, and the banks who made the loans have lost. And the wages of economic sin have not yet all been paid.

Our conviction, in view of all the circumstances, is that the West can, and is working out its problems, and that the final solution will only be delayed by this new proposal for government credits.

The Monetary Times, Toronto, comments as follows:

The farmers position has been greatly improved through higher prices; they have reduced their debts, their operations are profitable and they can pay current interest rates as well as other classes. Also money has become cheaper; there is more bank and mortgage money available than can be used, just at present at least. Also the results of provincial systems of rural credit appear more and more unfavorable as the years go by.

The Monetary Times does not concur in plans to loan public money to special classes. It is the duty of our various governments, through their control of property rights, of trade, of tariffs and of currency, to keep the economic field fair to all with special favors to none.

These two financial authorities betray not only a lack of knowledge regarding conditions on the prairie, but an entire lack of sympathy with the farmers' needs. It is typical of the viewpoint which prevails too widely in the East and prevents the development of a united national spirit which is so much to be desired. Briefly and crudely these two authorities say that the western farmers should pay "all the traffic will bear." This has, in too great a measure, been the attitude towards this part of Canada for the past 25 years. The western farmers are not seeking more credit but a lower cost of credit. If they were able to secure their long and short-term credit even at the prices paid by farmers in Eastern Canada, it would be a great advantage and relief. Eight and 9 per cent. on long-term and 8 to 10 per cent. on short-term credit

is a cost which no eastern commercial institution could carry. Farmers are only able to pay it by reducing their standard of living.

These two financial journals are very ardent supporters of the protective tariff for the aid of the manufacturing industry, which places a heavy burden upon agriculture. Yet they immediately talk "special privilege" when government support for rural credit is proposed. Under Dr. Tory's scheme there is no special privilege at the expense of any other part of the community. The western farmer is not enamored of government schemes, generally, but this country must have cheaper credit and if existing agencies cannot provide it, then government intervention seems the only solution. This lecturing by the eastern financial press serves a good purpose in showing the western people the absolute necessity of maintaining their political strength in its most effective form. The ballot is an argument that carries a great deal of weight.

Drayton's Cure-All

In a speech at Montreal, on April 15, Sir Henry Drayton repeated the arguments he advanced in his speech on the budget in favor of a higher tariff. Again he used France as the great example for this country to follow. The restoration of the destroyed departments of France, he said, according to the press reports of his speech, had been effected by the fact that the French had spent their money at home, that the franc was still a franc in France, and went to buy goods manufactured in France. The same policy, he said, should be followed by Canada; France had multiplied her tariffs to provide employment for Frenchmen, and Canada should raise her tariff high enough to provide employment in Canada.

The argument is a tissue of fallacies. The restoration of the devastated districts in France has been financed by over-issues of currency, and with it there has gone a perfect orgy of profiteering, every French village, as the French economist, Gide, stated some time ago, being to French contractors a veritable gold mine. To be sure this kind of financing has created an appearance of prosperity; every boom has the appearance of prosperity, and France has been going through a boom, but as usual the speculators and the profiteers have gained at the expense of the mass of the people. Because of it France today faces a grave crisis, and a former political exile is welcomed back into the administration in the hope that his ability in finance will prove equal to the task of saving the country from bankruptcy.

It is true a franc is still a franc in France, just as a mark was still a mark in Germany even when it took fifty billions of marks to equal the value of one Canadian cent. A Canadian dollar would still be a dollar even if there were to be such an issue of currency as to reduce its value to a nickel, and while the issue was going on there would most probably be in this country such an appearance of prosperity as there was in Germany and in France. If Sir Henry Drayton advocates that as a means of stimulating business in this country and creating employment, why does he not say so and let the country know just exactly what he has in mind? He might also say what he thinks should be done when, as the result of such stimulation, the finances of the country get into the same shape as those of Germany,

Russia and France. Perhaps he might even now help the French government to find a way out of the wood.

Sir Henry Drayton's remedy for unemployment is an absurdity. Take the wheat crop of the West alone: how can that be disposed of in Canada? Grain, dairy products, livestock, are all produced in great excess of the consuming power of Canada and must be exported. If the tariff be raised so high as to keep out imports, how are we to be paid for these exports? And if the imports still come in the duty they would have to carry, in effect, would amount to a discount on the actual market value of the exports which would have to be borne by the producer. That is what a protective tariff means to the farmers who produce for export, and Sir Henry Drayton's scheme simply amounts to a plan for a greater fleecing of the farmer and the classes which cannot gain from a protective tariff.

Warnings from History

Only 15 or 16 years ago this country was experiencing an unparalleled orgy in real estate gambling. Everybody was engaged in the mad scramble to get something for nothing, and some of them succeeded. Speculators at home, speculators in Eastern Canada, speculators in the United States and even in Europe, most of whom never saw Western Canada, were taking their toll from this community. Fortunes were often made in a few months. It was a wild joy ride while it lasted. Then came the morning after. The boom "broke" and thousands of people who failed to "get out" in the time went "broke" also. Paper fortunes vanished. Property for which millions of dollars was paid was abandoned for taxes. Many cities and towns with subdivisions capable of supporting from 10 to 40 times their population are still suffering from the colossal folly of that period. We were just entering a severe depression when the war broke out and high prices, inflated currency and fictitious prosperity postponed the day of full reckoning. It is a sad page in our history.

With a revival of business and a steady increase in immigration we shall be due for another real estate boom in a very few years. Every such boom is a disaster, and now is the time to take precautions to prevent a recurrence. Particularly should efforts be made to prevent a boom in the price of unoccupied farm land. We have 25,000,000 acres of good farm land lying idle in these prairie provinces within 15 miles of existing railways. All this land is privately owned and most of it by people who acquired it for speculative purposes and are holding it in the hope of rising prices. The chief need of this country now and in the future is prosperous farmers. There is no particular need of prosperous land speculators. This idle land can today be purchased on the whole at reasonable prices, but as soon as settlers begin to arrive and a portion of the land is taken up, prices will be raised on the remainder. Judging by the past, much of it will be held at prices so high that it will remain idle for a great many years, and settlers will be forced to remote locations where further transportation facilities will be required. It is the land alongside the railways that should be settled first, and the price of this land should be held within reasonable reach of farmers who wish to use it for productive purposes.

The problem of preventing another real

estate boom should concern not only our three governments and our farmers' organizations, but every public-spirited organization in the land. Another real estate boom means another serious set-back to the country. By taking the proper steps now the disaster can be averted or its effects minimized. The organized farmers already have a proposal that all owners of idle land should be compelled to fix their own selling price upon such land, and that this price should be the basis of taxation. If others have a better proposition it should be advanced. If another real estate boom can be averted and our idle lands put steadily into use at reasonable prices, it will be one of the important factors in solving our economic problems.

The Railway Problem

The annual report of the Canadian National Railways presented to parliament last week, is not very inspiring reading, and the discussion which has taken place in the House in connection with the finances of the system shows a very real necessity for the country facing the exact facts.

Year by year the system eats up a sum that might otherwise be applied in reduction of the national debt, and no matter what plan of bookkeeping the government chooses to adopt, or how finance ministers endeavor to thrust a wedge between the general finances of the country and the finances of the railway, the unpleasant fact might as well be faced first as last, that the guaranteed borrowings of the railway, in the main, will find their permanent place in the national debt.

Including all fixed charges the railway closed its last fiscal year with a deficit of \$54,860,419, as against a deficit for the preceding year of \$51,697,674. The bright spot in the report is a net operating surplus of \$17,244,251, achieved mainly by a decrease

of over \$14,000,000 in operating expenses, which represented a betterment over the preceding year by \$1,270,687, but the increase of \$4,433,423 in fixed charges spoiled the improvement and increased the total deficit.

The total debt of the Canadian National Railways is over two billions of dollars, a trifle less than one-half of which is owed to the public, and the rest to the government. The railways cannot begin to pay the interest charges on this tremendous debt, which increases year by year, every increase eating up the actual improvement in administration. Speaker after speaker in the debate on the budget urged that steps be taken to eliminate the expensive duplication of service between the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific and to bring both railways to the point where both would give the maximum of service with the minimum of cost. There is no competition between these two Canadian systems in rates; and if the present method of competition by which the one simply strives to take business away from the other by useless duplication of service continues, both roads will suffer and the public will pay in the end. R. Forke, the Progressive leader, put the matter succinctly when he said in his speech on the budget:

It would be a good idea if some one could get the ear of President Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific, and the ear of Sir Henry Thornton, of the Canadian National Railways, and intimate to them that it is time they were getting together and cutting down some of the extra expenses that are incurred through duplication of services on these two railways. This idea that these two railways have to continue cutting each other's throats, trying the one to beat the other in getting traffic and all that sort of thing, will not get us out of the dilemma in which we are today.

That is hitting the nail squarely on the head. The country must now support both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian

National Railways, and it can only do it through the establishment of co-operation in service to the fullest possible extent. The burden of overhead carried by the Canadian National Railways should be cut to a fair business basis, and the two systems should get together with the object of making the whole transportation system of the best possible service to the country on a sound business basis.

Dean Inge, of London, who has earned for himself the sobriquet of "the gloomy dean," has sailed for the United States. There is no need for him to bring more gloom into this country; Right Honorable Arthur Meighen and the Montreal Star can supply all the gloom this country can stand.

A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons to limit the rate of interest to 20 per cent. per annum. It doesn't seem enough.

The Canadian High Commissioner in London has received from the British government the sum of approximately \$677,000, being Canada's share of payments made by Germany on reparation account. That means that somebody in Great Britain will have to ship goods to this country to create a debt which the \$677,000 can be used to liquidate, but it's dollars to doughnuts the protectionists think the getting of the money is good business.

The London Times declares that the heavy Russian imports of wheat and flour is the most striking demonstration of the failure of the Communist government. Maybe they're not so short of these commodities; the signs are ominous along the Polish and Roumanian frontier, and it is just possible that the Bolsheviks are getting ready for another war.



The popular indoor sport in April

Saskatchewan Legislation 1924-25

By W. A. Macleod

WITH the exception of the "Liquor Bill," comparatively little new legislation was passed at the fifth session of the fifth legislature of Saskatchewan which began on November 13, and closed on January 16. Most of the bills introduced were amendments to acts already on the statutes, some merely changing the wording and others making important alterations in the provisions of the act. The debate on the "Act to provide for the Regulation and Sale of Alcoholic Liquors," took up a great deal of the legislature's time, as there was no attempt to rush the legislation through and controversial points were discussed at great length by both sides of the house. The Insurance Act, which amended and consolidated the law relating to insurance was even lengthier than the Liquor Bill, and consisted of 468 sections, divided into 18 parts.

While practically all the legislation in an agricultural province like Saskatchewan is of interest to the farmers of the province, there were a number of amendments and some new legislation of special importance to agriculture.

The short but important act respecting Threshers' Liens was amended and consolidated and the following new provisions added:

If the grain threshed is sold and delivered to a bona fide purchaser, and removed from the possession of the original owner from the premises and vicinity where it was threshed, the threshers' lien ceases to exist, but it becomes a first charge on so much of the price as may remain unpaid when notice of the lien is given to the purchaser. If the grain threshed is delivered by the owner to any person who advances money upon the security of the grain, all advances made by such person bona fide before receiving notice of the threshers' lien take priority of the lien. Any person who has a valid and substantial lien or charge upon any grain, other than a threshers' lien, upon furnishing evidence of the lien to the person who threshed the grain, is entitled to receive from him a statement setting forth the number of bushels of grain threshed, the kind of grain and the price per bushel charged for threshing, or the rate per hour and the number of hours for which payment is claimed in respect of such grain.

Noxious Weeds Act

The Noxious Weeds Act is amended by providing that if the occupant of the land on which noxious weeds are to be destroyed resides outside the municipality but within the province, the order shall be served in person by the inspector or posted by the secretary of the municipality by registered mail to such occupant, who shall be allowed five days from the date of posting or personal delivery in which to commence the work.

A provision is also inserted, whereby any person with whom an inspector has made an agreement under the section dealing with the destruction of weeds, but who has not fully carried out the provisions of that section, and any person who neglects to comply with an order of an inspector served under the act shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of not less than \$5.00 and not more than \$20.

The Stray Animals Act is amended so that in addition to the provisions prohibiting the running at large of stallions over one year old and bulls over eight months old, no boar or ram over four months old shall be allowed to run at large.

Another amendment provides that a poundkeeper shall not be held liable for impounding any stallion, bull, boar or ram, unlawfully running at large, and the period to elapse between the publication of notice of the amount due the poundkeeper for an impounded animal and his actual application for permission to sell, has been reduced from 20 to 14 days.

The Dairy Products Act was amended,

and in addition to providing for the making of regulations in connection with the grading of dairy products, now provides for the pasteurization of cream for buttermaking purposes, specifying the equipment necessary for the determination of lactic acid and butter-fat content of cream for buttermaking purposes and specifying methods to be used in the determination of lactic acid content and butter-fat content of milk and cream supplied to a creamery, cheese factory, ice cream plant or dairy. It also provides that all milk or cream purchased by a creamery, cheese factory, ice cream plant or dairy, shall be paid for on the basis of butter-fat content.

Extend Powers of Co-ops.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited Act, was amended to provide "that the company shall have and be deemed to have had since incorporation the capacity of a natural person to accept extraprovincial powers and rights and to exercise its powers beyond the boundaries of the province." The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, was given power by an amendment to the act to "make payments and advances from time to time whether to shareholders of the company or not, on account of all grain consigned to, delivered to, or received by it, or the proceeds thereof, either before or after such grain is sold."

An amendment to the Game Act dealing with trappers' license for residents, now permits the children, under 18 years of age, of the licensee or of whom he is the lawful guardian, to trap on land owned or leased by the licensee. Several changes have been made in the dealer's license fees and the section providing that no person shall train bird dogs between April 1 and August 15, has been amended setting the time from April 1 to August 1.

The "Wild Lands Tax Act" has been amended providing that the term "fenced lands" means land surrounded by a fence, consisting of not less than two strands of barbed wire attached to substantial posts not more than 25 feet apart, the original act specifying the distance as 16 1/2 feet apart. Another change provides that any land held by a tenant under a bona fide, provided it is under cultivation by the tenant to the extent which would render it exempt under the provisions of this particular section if the tenant were the owner and the land were all the land of the owner in the municipality, shall not be

included in the Wild Lands Tax roll.

A new act enabling municipalities to grant relief in certain cases, ratifies the agreement made between the government of Saskatchewan, and that of the Dominion, in connection with relief in certain municipalities, each of the contracting parties agreeing to be responsible for certain financial and other relief, and providing for the form of security to be given by those obtaining relief. Municipalities are empowered to borrow from a bank such sums as shall appear to the council to be required to furnish aid to farmers, the Municipalities Relief Act of 1920 being made part of this act, with minor amendments.

There are a number of amendments to the Rural Municipality Act. One amendment provides that taxes accrued upon land before patent for it has been issued, shall form a lien upon the land when patent is issued, having priority over any claim, lien, privilege or incumbrance, except claims of the Crown. A new proviso to the section dealing with recovery for taxes is to the effect that the treasurer of the municipality may have any grain seized by the municipality hauled to the nearest elevator, or to any other convenient or suitable place of storage, and may, after giving 10 days' notice by advertisement of his intention to do so, dispose of the grain at the current market price.

New Liquor Act

The Liquor Act which comes into force on April 15, with 11 stores opening on the following day, two in Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and one each in Prince Albert, North Battleford, Yorkton, Swift Current and Weyburn, is divided into seven parts, dealing with organization and administration; regulation of sale and consumption; prohibitions, offences and penalties; procedure, submission to electors; property, accounts and finance; miscellaneous.

The province is divided into districts, the cities and the town of Yorkton being classified as "city" districts, where the first stores are being opened and the remaining districts be known as "numbered" districts, consisting of rural municipalities and territorial units. In all or any of the city districts, the Liquor Board may establish stores to be known as liquor stores for the sale of liquor or for the sale of beer only or both.

Subject to certain conditions the board may establish in any numbered

district liquor stores for the sale of beer in accordance with the act. The board may make provisions for the sale of other liquor in any numbered district in which a store or stores for the sale of beer has been established, but it is provided that the total number of cities, town and villages in which liquor other than beer may be sold shall not at any time exceed 25.

When the board intends to establish in any numbered district a store or stores for the sale of beer, such intention must first be advertised in The Saskatchewan Gazette, and a newspaper or newspapers circulating in the district. Unless a petition against the establishment of the store is received within one month from the date of the notice, the board may carry out its intention, but if a petition signed by not less than 15 per cent. of the persons whose names appears upon the last revised voters' lists of the various municipalities comprised in the district, or who are assessed for lands lying within territorial units so comprised upon the last assessment rolls for the local improvement districts within such units, is properly prepared and presented, no store shall be established until the question of its establishment or otherwise has been submitted to the electors.

Petition for Discontinuance

After the establishment of a store in any district, its discontinuance may be demanded by a petition. In the case of a city district in which a store has been established, such a petition may be presented and a vote taken in the year in which the store is established or in any subsequent year.

When a petition is presented against the establishment of a store for the sale of beer in a numbered district, the question may be submitted to the electors at any period of the year, and when a store for the sale of beer has been established in a numbered district without a vote being taken, no petition for its discontinuance shall be submitted to the electors for a period of two years from the date of the notice of intention to establish it. When a favorable vote of the electors has been recorded, no similar petition shall be submitted to the electors of this district for two years.

Where a store has been discontinued in any district as the result of a vote, no store may be established therein for a period of two years, nor without notice of the intention of the board to do

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Saskatchewan's Impressive Legislative Buildings

The District Builders

ALITTLE over a year ago the "District Builders'" idea was set afoot in Manitoba. Critics immediately became enthusiastic about it. Here was an idea round which all the constructive forces in a community could rally. Here was a movement that would raise the waning morale of rural Manitoba. Now after a year's trial what sort of an appraisal shall we give it?

To those who are not familiar with the purposes and method of organizing the District Builders, a word of explanation is in order. The name sounds bad. Raises a mental picture of a canvasser with an eager, nervous smile and a subscription list. But you are not asked to put up a nickel. That's a new idea in organizing. That's the first distinctive thing about the District Builders.

One can best describe this movement by describing the situation that called it into being. South-western Manitoba was nearly down-and-out 18 months ago. Some of the bankers made no secret of it that they had decided to give it up. The farmers themselves were losing hope. It was just about time to call in the lawyers to administer last unction and divide the inheritance. A pretty bad state of affairs for what was once Manitoba's fairest wheat field.

The situation was not absolutely hopeless as an agricultural survey by Hon. John Bracken, then at the agricultural college, and his colleagues showed that the cause of the evil was exclusive grain growing. Showed too that forage crops could be, and in some cases were being profitably grown, at the same time rebuilding the soil.

A Faint Gleam

The problem was to check migration and organize the last bit of determination still possessed in the affected districts, starting them on the path of agricultural reconstruction. But how? You can't harrangue a whole neighborhood back into a state of resolute determination. There comes a time when the old nursery story about try, try again, loses its kick, and nothing that an outsider can do is of any avail. But

A new movement by which South-western Manitoba stemmed the tide of discouragement due to crop failure

By Peter Macdonald

if you can plant the conviction under people's hats that failure is certain if they sit listlessly around and wait for it, and that their one hope lies in self-salvation, it may be possible to save the situation. That is the whole philosophy of the District Builders' movement.

The First Test

Has it worked? That is the first question one asks. Let's take the case of the Deloraine District Builders. Here is what Milton George, the secretary, has to say about it:

"There's no doubt about it we would have had a large acreage of wheat land abandoned last year but for the confidence restored in our people through the District Builders' movement last year. It was a mighty good thing, for we harvested the best crop we have had for seven years. More than that, the — Trust Company, which has been a heavy lender in this district, and which had refused to consider further loans last year, has removed the ban, because of the changed outlook of the local farmers. And you can't credit that to the flurry in grain prices, because they opened their hearts again to us before wheat went skyrocketing.

"If we never accomplish anything else, we adopted as a slogan, 'an acre of forage on every farm.' I'm pretty safe in saying that over 90 per cent. of our farmers grew a little sweet clover last year. Once a man commences growing that crop on a run-down grain farm, he's a convert for life. We know from experience that most of those acre patches will expand rapidly. Do you know," went on Mr. George, "this district is one of the heaviest producers of sweet clover seed in Western Canada. We shipped out a lot of seed last year, but the District Builders' movement gave such an impetus to forage crop planting that we had to turn round and ship a lot of clover seed back into the district to supply the demand."

Is the movement spreading? I asked that question of the one farm woman who has watched over its progress from the start, to whom in fact goes the credit of having conceived the idea embodied in the District Builders' movement. "From the little start less than two years ago," she will tell you, "there

are now forty such organizations that I know of, and probably quite a few others. They are springing up everywhere, and as the heart of the whole thing is self-help and local independence, they start their own show without notifying anyone. Consequence is that no two of them are alike in their aims, or in their method of going to work to achieve them."

Other critics say there is some danger that the original idea may be lost sight of. As long as each group continues to supply the steam from within it will serve a useful purpose. As soon as conferences degenerate into meetings addressed by outside experts, no matter how reliable, they are on the down grade.

Ensuring Neighborhood Co-operation

What kind of organization is it that propagates this idea of self-help? That's the peculiar part of it. There is no organization. Members are not asked to sign a pledge or ride a goat. Here's the way it takes root in a locality: A few leading citizens who are not looking for political advancement or business patronage, set the wheels in motion. They decide on dates for a conference and see to it that everyone in the district knows what is afoot. There is one thing you have to look out for and forestall. Ordinarily an invitation like that would be a sign to get busy on the party line. Next you hear that Jim Smith won't come. Jim, be it known, stuck to Roblin through thick and thin. He hasn't quite forgiven John Jones and his gang who set the heath on fire in 1915, and his daughter heard Mrs. Jones on the phone telling a neighbor that all their family would be there. Pat Rafferty has been told by a little bird that some of the Black Knights of Ulster will congregate at the conference, so he won't be there. Baldy Flint is a die-hard, and he won't mix with that church union crowd. The District Builders simply have to scotch the snake of faction or die stillborn. They have to make it very clear that this new movement recognizes and respects all the others which have gone before, and aims only at uniting them in one aim—community betterment.

And the whole countryside turns out too, judging by the one conference attended by the writer. Farmers,

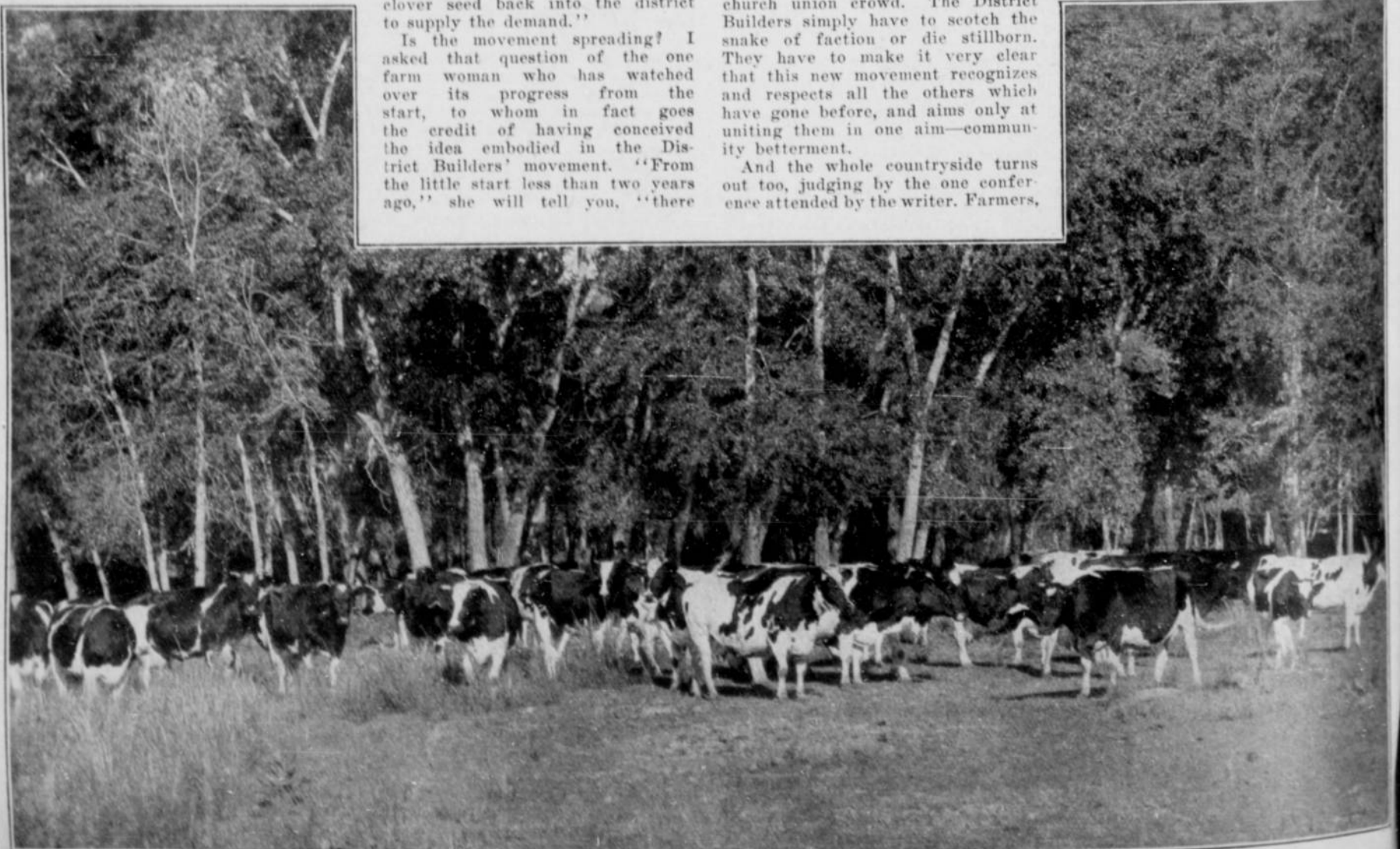
merchants, professional men, all and sundry come, for it's a man-sized job they aspire to put over. The main subject is, of course, to put agriculture on a more profitable basis. These small town residents are close enough to the grain tickets and cream checks to know that every other desirable end waits on that.

Use Local Experts

Sure it's no new subject. Professional and amateur agriculturists have been up and down the length and breadth of the land to these many years declaiming on it, but agriculture never seems to become any more prosperous save for occasional flurries of two-dollar wheat.

But the District Builders have established a new tradition. They discovered the truth that, after all, the farmer who has tried new methods and succeeded is the one best qualified to give an opinion as to what improvements it is possible to make in standard farm practice. These are the men whom the District Builders bring forward. They lead the discussions at the conferences, and are formed into committees dealing with the various aspects of farm work. A list of home-made agricultural experts may not have the breadth of outlook and experience which college extension men may have, but they have what is invaluable, an ingrained knowledge of the practical limitations under which the average farmer works. One comes to discover, in talking with these farmers who serve on the District Builders' committees, that they have a wholesome respect for scientific agriculture and are willing to follow a new lead, but they know it is best to go one step at a time.

How long a movement so loosely organized can last, no one can predict. But this much can be said; the District Builders' idea is making a valuable contribution to rural reconstruction in Manitoba. It is holding the alarm clock to the ear of other worthy institutions which are disposed to go to sleep and dream about their past usefulness.



Better farming means more forage crops. Deloraine has decided that dairying provides perhaps the most profitable outlet for this class of crop

Package Bees and their Care

By L. T. Floyd, Manitoba Provincial Apiarist

THE term "package bees" applies to shipments of bees in screen-wire boxes, forwarded without combs to the point of delivery, where they are then shaken on combs provided by the receiver from his last year's stock of extracting combs. These bees are only available in the southern states where the season is much earlier than in Western Canada.

Beekeepers in southern localities have problems which differ greatly from those in the north. The northern operator does all he can to build up his bees in the spring so that they will be strong in number when the plants come into bloom, and are ready to deliver the crop of nectar from which the honey is made. The southern beekeeper can secure honey in varying quantities for nearly the entire year (in some localities for 10 months). In some months he has too many bees and must find a method of weakening the force of bees to cut down the consumption of honey, which is sometimes greater than the bees can secure, and also to keep them from swarming.

Dr. Tanquary, who spoke at our 1925 Beekeepers' Convention, and who was State Apiarist in Texas for several years, told us that it would pay Texas beekeepers to shake several pounds of bees from their strongest colonies in May and kill them rather than allow them to live and eat up the surplus gathered in March and April. In late years a market has been found for these surplus bees in the northern states and Canada, and this has helped the southern men to link up with the northern to the advantage of both parties.

No Danger of Disease

There is little or no danger of introducing disease in packages as these are generally supplied with sugar syrup, and disease is only carried in the combs or honey. The earliest shipments generally come from Texas, and later from Alabama and Florida. This business has grown tremendously in late years, and there are always new men starting in. It is a good plan to purchase from the older established firms as these have received the experience and know how to deliver the goods. Their advertisements may be found in any of the beekeeping papers.

New men sometimes accept more orders than their experience warrants, and the receiver suffers either from delay in delivery or improper methods of packing, causing the death of the bees in transit. Shippers nearly always guarantee delivery, but even at that the man with the experience will be able to deliver the goods when he promises, while it is sometimes impossible for the new man to do so.

Bees should be ordered during the winter or early spring months for delivery; not later than the last of May. The early May shipments generally travel better than the late ones as they stand quite a bit of cool weather, but hot days, while they are on the train is very hard on them. They can generally be secured in sizes from one to four pounds.

The two-pound size seems to be the favorite. Three-pound packages seem to travel alright during the last week in April or first week in May, but after that time the death rate will be much heavier in the three-pound package than in the two. The four-pound size is too heavy to take a chance on.

A Word About Queens

Queens should always be ordered with the packages. The untested queens are better than the tested. Untested queens are always mated before shipment; the term has nothing whatever to do with the question of mating. Virgin queens are never shipped by reliable queen breeders.

Where one or two packages only are ordered they will come cheaper by mail, larger shipments will be cheaper by express. There is no duty on package bees. The shipments, however, need to be cleared at the Customs. To

points outside of Winnipeg they generally go forward in bond without any delay. When the shipment arrives, ascertain its condition, and if dead or half dead, see that the express agent makes a note of the fact on your receipt, or you may have difficulty in getting a replacement.

Hiving a Package

The hiving of a package of bees is to the beginner a puzzle, and often approached with fear and trembling. To one with a very little practice, however, it is a pleasure and a very simple matter. A package is generally in a demoralized condition upon arrival, and the sooner it is hived the better, but there are a few precautions to be observed.

If drawn honeycombs are available, it is never a good practice to hive them on sheets of comb foundation, as it required quite a swarm of bees to generate sufficient heat to secrete wax and build comb. The operator will save them much hard labor if combs are provided for them. This is particularly important in late April or early May, when the nights are cold. A two-pound package of bees (the size generally purchased) will cover about three combs, and this is the smallest number that should be used.

If the sun is shining when the bees arrive, hive them at once. Mix equal parts of granulated sugar and water into syrup, and when dissolved pour into the combs. Five combs will be enough to use for the first few days. These will half fill the hive body and leave the other half for the package.

When the hive is ready and in position, open the package by removing the little cover on the top. Do not use any smoke, as this will do more harm than good. Put your hand down among the bees and fish out the queen cage. Pay no attention to the bees that are now beginning to fly. These are so anxious to get free that they will be as harmless as flies unless you hurt them.

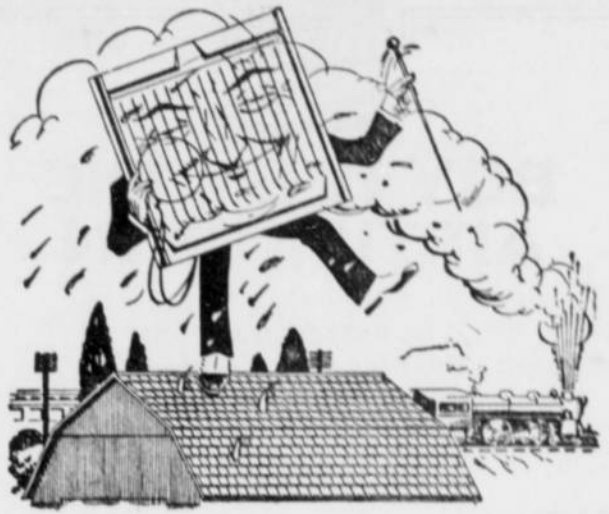
Remove the queen cage, which is generally suspended by a wire, and with a lead pencil or similar instrument, push the bees aside that cover the screen side of the cage and ascertain if the queen is alive in the cage. Remember, without the queen your package is valueless. The queen, with a number of attendants, will be confined in the little cage. Do not free them just now. Drive a little nail in the top of the centre frame in the hive. Remove the metal or pasteboard from the candy end of the cage and suspend between the frames. Then set the package in the vacant space from which you removed the five frames, put on the cover and the work is done. The bees will pass quickly over the frames and cluster around the queen cage.

Give Bees Breathing Spell

Do not disturb them for two days, then examine, and if the queen has not been released by the bees eating out the candy, remove it and let her out. Examine again in a few days, and if the queen is all right you will find eggs in the cells. If the queen is dead in the cage upon arrival, mail the cage back to the party from whom you have purchased and he will send you another, but do not wait for this if you can get one sooner.

If you are purchasing a number of packages and hiving them at the same time, there will be a danger of them drifting together when they take their first flight. To avoid this, have your hives spaced well apart and hive the packages first at one side and then the other of the yard. The bees generally are through with this first flight in half-an-hour or less time and the danger will be over as they have, during this time marked their home. Another package can then be hived alongside of the one that has flown.

The empty package can generally be removed from the hive in a few hours. The hive can then be filled out with combs. After this, keep them warm and feed them well until the flowers



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2



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give them their requirements. This can be ascertained by removal of the combs. If combs are not available, the syrup can be fed by placing a super or extra hive body on top. Punch a few small holes in the cover of any can having a tight-fitting cover, making it like a pepper duster. Put the syrup in the can and invert over the frames. This can will not leak, but the bees will suck the syrup through the holes as needed. Hiving on foundation will not give as good results as hiving on combs, for the reason as stated before.

Corn Questions Answered

By Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

THE writer has received so many enquiries regarding corn growing that it seems best to answer them through the columns of The Guide.

Question No. 1.

A.—We have no Minnechesney or Huston Flint seed corn for sale this spring, but hope to have some to offer next fall, it will be advertised in The Guide.

Question No. 2.—What varieties of corn do you recommend for grain production? For fodder?

A.—For grain, Gehu, North Dakota White Flint or improved Squaw. For fodder Northwestern Dent and Minnesota No. 13.

Question 3.—How should I plant corn?

A.—If your land is clean of wild oats, Russian thistles or wild millet, sow with the grain drill, rows 3 feet or 3 feet 6 inches apart, sowing one bushel of seed to five to seven acres. On weedy land with only 10 or 15 acres to plant, mark the field in squares 3 feet or 3 feet 6 inches apart, with a plank marker. Plant corn with a hand planter, set to drop three or four kernels per hill. If possible use a regular corn planter and check row your corn. Land badly infested with weeds cannot be kept clean unless corn is in hills, so it can be cultivated both ways.

Question 4.—What date should I plant corn?

A.—When the poplar leaves begin to appear. Don't go by the calendar.

Question 5.—Do you advise listing corn?

A.—I have not enough experience with listing to give a definite answer. In this section our land is so full of weed seeds, every time it is stirred a new crop of weeds start. Every time dirt is thrown against a corn plant it sends out a new circle of roots at the surface of the ground, this delays maturity. Between 1908 and 1914, in our tests, corn hilled six inches high was usually a week later in ripening than corn cultivated level. We repeat that corn must be planted in hills to be kept perfectly clean. Very little corn is listed in North Dakota or Minnesota, where conditions are similar to Manitoba. Our conditions are different from those of Southern Alberta or Southwestern Saskatchewan.

Question No. 6.—What kind of a corn cultivator should I buy?

A.—Buy a cultivator which can be used either as a one or two-row machine. A one-row cultivator with one team can cultivate eight to 10 acres per day, a two-row machine drawn by four horses 16 to 20 acres. We believe in starting to cultivate "blind," that is before the corn comes up following the planter marks; cultivate again when the corn can be seen in the rows; as soon as possible cross cultivate. These cultivations should be deep, and as close to the row as possible. We find the disc attachment next the row does better work than the ordinary shovel. Let the later cultivations be shallow using duckfoot teeth. After the corn is too high to use the corn cultivator, if wild millet or Russian thistles start, go over the field each way with the potato scuffer. When you have thick patches of wild oats or Canadian thistles it is wise to keep these patches black all summer, cutting out the corn hills. Do not hill your corn it wastes moisture, delays maturity and interferes with harvesting.

See to it that your bees have plenty of storage room when they need it. If you add supers before they fill the hive body they will not increase so rapidly, because of the heat that will escape, but if neglected for a few days after they have filled the hive body, they will prepare to swarm, so it is important to give them the supers as soon as they need them. These package bees, because of the fact that they have young queens, are not nearly so liable to swarm as a wintered-over colony, and for this reason they often give as large a surplus as the full colony.

Question No. 7.—What is the best way to store corn for winter cattle feed?

A.—In a trench silo without doubt. Corn can be put in the silo early in November if water is added with the corn. Labor is cheaper than in September, and there is not such a pressure of work.

Question 8.—Can corn be stacked?

A.—Yes, ripe corn can be stacked in long narrow stacks, or small round stacks, three or four loads to a stack. Don't start stacking until the last week in October.

Question No. 8.—Do I need a corn binder to cut corn?

A.—No. The early flints can be cut with a grain binder, sled cutter or mower. The tall growing varieties can be cut with an old binder having the table shortened to three feet, and the reel shortened.

Question 9.—Can corn be used for winter pasture?

A.—Yes, this year we used 20 acres for that purpose, 40 head of cattle and horses were turned in November 15, they ran there continuously until Christmas, and a bunch of horses have picked it over since. They paw through the snow for it the same as for prairie grass.

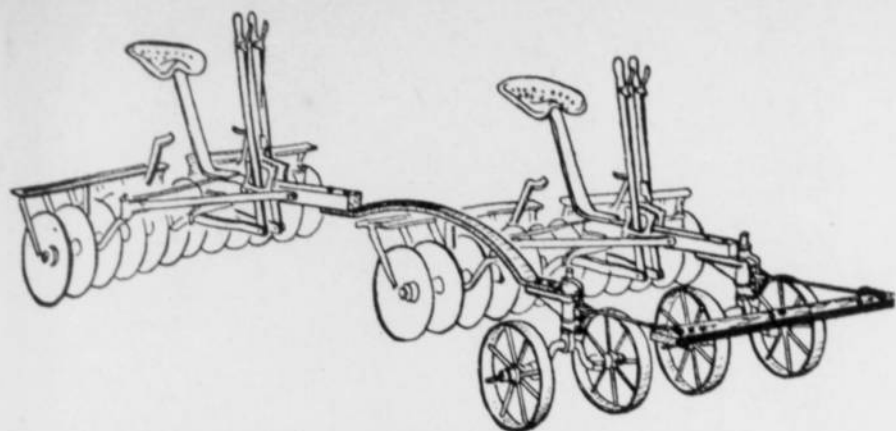
Question 10.—What advantages has corn as a summerfallow substitute?

A.—It takes no more time to cultivate a corn field than the same acreage of summerfallow. If the corn ripens, the returns from feeding the crop to hogs or cattle will be at least \$25 per acre; if it only makes fodder the crop will pay the expenses of working the land. Then corn land will not drift. One man with a two-row cultivator can cultivate 80 acres of corn. In conclusion, I say the diversified farmer cannot succeed without corn and sweet clover. The farmer who sells a few hundred dollars' worth of steers and hogs every year never worries about the mortgage company foreclosing, or the black rust getting his wheat. We did not have several hundred bushels of ripe corn in 1924, but we had an abundance of feed and a crop that paid working expenses, also no ruinous debt as is the case with a crop of rusted wheat.

Hitching Two Discs

I. W. Dickerson sends The Guide the description for hitching two discs behind a tandem in such a way that it will not ridge the soil, the two discs lapping half all the time. He states that he has used it for three years behind his own tractor with the best results.

Bring the two discs close together and set so as to lap half. Remove the tongue truck from the rear disc and bring it out in front of the first disc up even with the front disc truck and at the proper distance to the side of it. Then from a piece of heavy bar iron have the blacksmith make a curved bar to connect the stub tongue of the rear discs over the front disc to the tongue truck from the rear disc, now out in front of the first disc. This bar should be given plenty of clearance over front disc, but a little study of the two discs and their trucks should enable the blacksmith to make the connection easily enough. Bolts should be used to make the connections, so this bar can be removed and the tongue



HITCH FOR TWO DISCS BEHIND TRACTOR.

truck put back if it is desired to use the truck for horse use again.

Lastly, an iron or wood bar should be made to connect the two trucks together to act as an evener for the tractor to pull on. It is well to have several holes in each end of this to allow of some adjustment to make the lap come proper, and also to neutralize any difference in draft between the two discs, which might cause one to pull ahead of the other.

This same method can be used for horses instead of tractors by fastening the six or eight-horse eveners where the tractor is hitched.

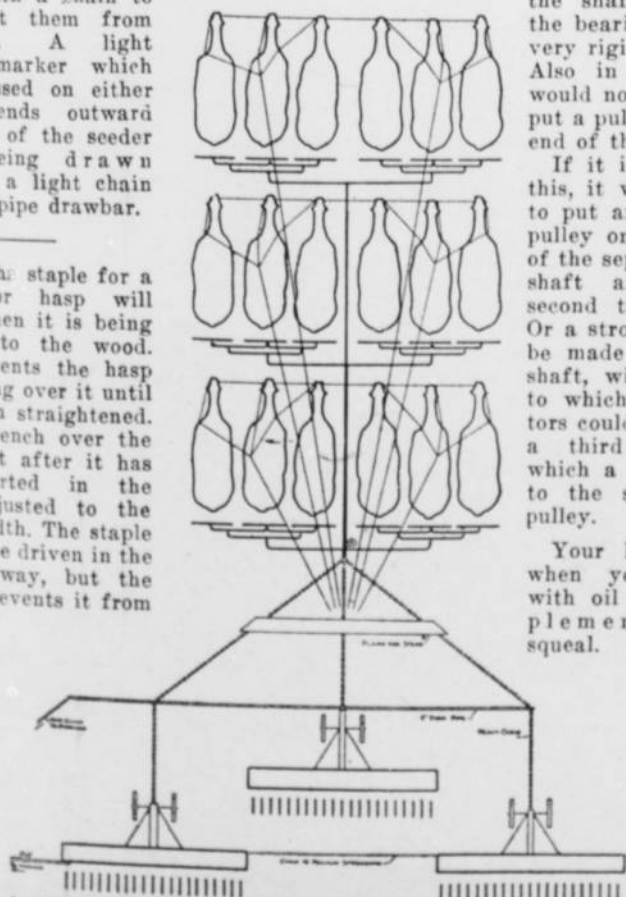
Uses Three Drills Together

Through the kindness of Mrs. Grant McLeod, The Guide is enabled to publish a diagram of the method used by John Long, Champion, Alta., in hitching 18 horses to a battery of three press drills.

The draft of each of the six-horse eveners is conveyed to a short vertical iron bar, the lower end of which is forked to take a pulley. The top hole in this bar takes the clevis from the wheel horses' evener. A chain passing round the pulley divides the pull on the lower end of the bar equally between the swing six and the leaders. One-third of the distance up the bar from the centre of the pulley (the artist has not got the distance right in the illustration) is placed the clevis which draws the load.

Three chains transmit the draft from this vertical bar evener to the centre and ends of a three-inch iron pipe. The three seed drills are hitched to this at appropriate distances. The driver stands on a plank laid over the chains in order to be closer to his horses. The two outside drills are connected with a chain to prevent them from spreading. A light wooden marker which can be used on either side extends outward from one of the seeder boxes, being drawn along by a light chain from the pipe drawbar.

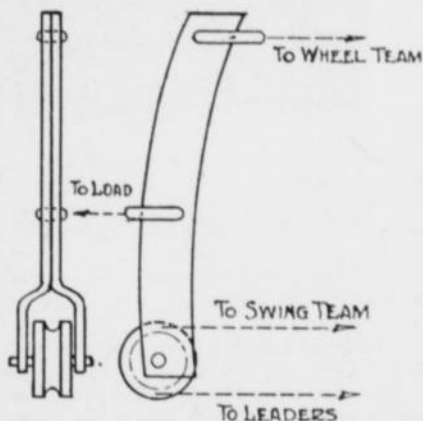
Often the staple for a barn door hasp will spread when it is being driven into the wood. This prevents the hasp from fitting over it until it is again straightened. Slip a wrench over the staple just after it has been started in the wood, adjusted to the proper width. The staple then can be driven in the ordinary way, but the wrench prevents it from spreading.



A plan showing the way in which Mr. Long arranges his three drills. The method of arranging lines is also shown. Many drivers, instead of having such a long line of horses joined bit to bit, prefer to have only four horses bit to bit, the outside horses having their inside bits joined to the next horse's collar or hames. There are innumerable other variations, all intended to accomplish the same end, namely, giving the horses heads a trifle more freedom.

Two Tractors to Run Separator

"Noticing a photo in an old issue about running a threshing separator with two tractors, would say that one of the largest separators in this locality has been run with two tractors with very satisfactory results. One tractor is set somewhat to the rear of the other. The front tractor must have a crank shaft long enough to put a pulley on the opposite end from its own pulley, and then the second tractor is belted to this pulley, the power being transmitted through the crankshaft and



ARRANGEMENT OF CONNECTIONS AT "A"

The vertical evener used in assembling the draft from three tandem teams

delivered at the other pulley along with the power from the front tractor. The three pulleys must all be the same size."—S. C. W.

This is not very good treatment for the front tractor and its crankshaft, will not stand the additional twist on the shaft and pull on the bearings unless it is very rigidly constructed. Also in most cases it would not be possible to put a pulley on the other end of the crankshaft.

If it is desired to do this, it would be better to put an extra driving pulley on the other end of the separator cylinder shaft and hitch the second tractor to that. Or a strong frame could be made with a heavy shaft, with two pulleys to which the two tractors could be belted, and a third pulley from which a belt would run to the separator drive pulley.

Your horses can tell when you are stingy with oil before the implements begin to squeal.

Crop Reports

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E-B Osborne Binders Get All the Grain

On thousands of farms in all parts of the world E-B Osborne Grain Binders are helping to make greater profit. You can depend on them to harvest tall or short grain and get it all.

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E-B Osborne Corn Binder is just as dependable as the grain binder. It runs without side draft and gathers all the stalks, whether tall, short or down. Has a binding range from 18½ to 30½ inches from butts. For short corn and milo maize we build a special short corn binder with a range from 12½ to 23 inches.

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Debt

Debt, grinding debt, whose iron face the widow and the orphan fear and hate; debt, which consumes so much time, which so cripples and disheartens, is a teacher whose lessons cannot be forgotten.

It is incumbent on all right-thinking people to do more than avoid debt. It is necessary to accumulate a competence for one's dependent years. If, with a definite earning power you find it hard to live within your income how could your wife support the home in the event of your death deprived of your earning power? "Your salary stops with your pulse."

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With greater acreage coming under cultivation each year the demand is steadily increasing. It does business without any tariff in its favor.

The total net tangible assets of the company, as certified, amount to \$2,517,832, and the net earnings after depreciation and federal taxes for the past five years have averaged \$269,584.33, which is at the rate of 13.4% on the first preferred stock. Having regard to the increased capacity, and according to the orders on hand, the president advises us that the net earnings for the year ending August 31, 1925, should not be less than \$500,000—or 25% on this First Preferred Stock.

There are no bonds outstanding. The Preferred Stock is the prior obligation of the company.

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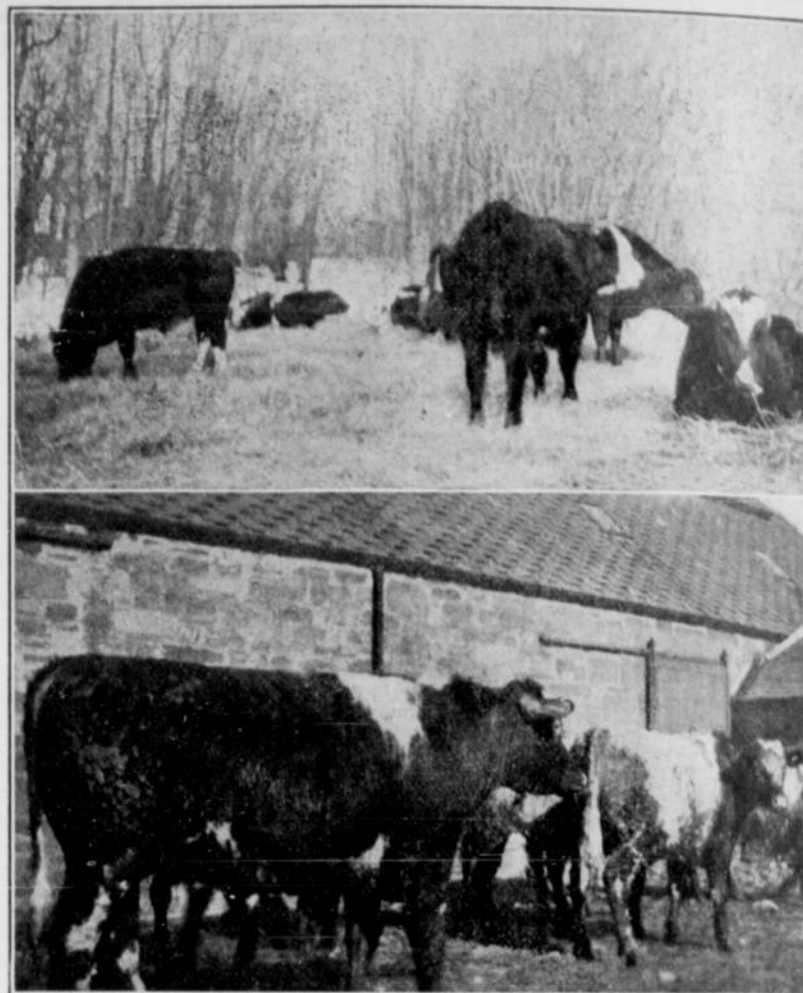
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Investment
Securities



Col. H. A. Mullins, who has been prominently identified with the Canadian export cattle trade since the early nineties, writes to The Guide from London, England:

"I am enclosing you two photos that may interest your readers. They are taken, one on my farm at Poplar Point, Man., and the other at Wm. Henderson's farm, of Cupar Angus, Scotland. I have been spending the week-end with him. He says the Canadian steers are very satisfactory and are wonderful feeders. The lot shown in the photo are eating 112 pounds of turnips daily, beside grain and straw for roughage.

"I intend to return to Manitoba in April, with still a firm belief that we have as good a country as any I have seen in my travels, providing we take advantage of the opportunities open to us. There is no limit to the demand for the right sort of Canadian bullocks here. I attended a sale of 100 steers shipped by McArthur, to Perth, they realized close to £30 per head. On account of the great shortage of milk here there is a possibility of our Canadian cows being admitted. I interviewed Lord Bledisloe on the subject, and was also at Sir Auckland Geddes' office. We must keep up our breed to hold the market against the Irish cattle. So far, we have the preference."

Cattle Pool Progress

Separate incorporation now secured, and livestock now being handled under the name of the new company, United Livestock Growers Ltd.—By H. L. Griffin

UNITED Livestock Growers Limited, a co-operative livestock marketing company, has now been established, and the livestock business formerly carried on by United Grain Growers Limited at St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Edmonton, has been transferred to the new company.

At the last annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, the incorporation of this company was announced, and the intention of the company to transfer the livestock business from a department of the company to a separate company. The shareholders at that time approved of the action of the directors taken some months previously, in placing the livestock business on a purely co-operative basis. It was announced that this had been done, effective July 1, 1924, and that thereafter the company would cease to draw any profits from the livestock business. Profits arising out of the commissions for handling livestock were to be added to the amounts realized for distribution in the cattle pool, and the whole distributed on a patronage dividend basis to cattle pool shippers. The shareholders approved of the action the directors had taken.

It was stated at that time that the directors had arranged the incorporation of a separate company to which the livestock business would be transferred. That action was not immediately made effective because at first some delay was occasioned in connection with registration of the name of the new company with the authorities at Ottawa. Later a question arose as to the operation of the new company

in connection with the livestock exchanges on the different markets. It was not clear at first whether the new company, because of its co-operative nature, and its arrangement for the distribution of patronage dividends, would be able to work with the exchanges, or would conduct its operations outside of them. It has now been arranged that United Livestock Growers Limited should join the different exchanges.

Starts As Going Concern

United Livestock Growers Limited has a good start in life. It takes over the business organization through which already one-quarter of the livestock of Western Canada are marketed. Not only has this organization its offices on the markets at St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Edmonton, but it has well established connections on the markets at Toronto, and Montreal, and at St. Paul and Chicago in the United States. In addition there is a long list of direct customers. Since the establishment of the cattle pool two years ago, many farmers, not only in Western Canada but also in the East and in United States, have established the custom of ordering shipments of feeder cattle direct from the pool.

Co-operative marketing of cattle has made great strides since co-operative shipping was first established in Alberta, in 1914. It was made possible by the opening of a livestock office on the market at Calgary by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, which later became a part of United Grain Growers Limited. Then

it was that farmers with less than a car load of stock to sell had for the first time the opportunity to get their stock on to the central market, and to get the full benefit of central market prices without having to depend upon the services of local or travelling buyers.

Early Career Full of Trials

The idea of co-operative shipping seems to have originated in Alberta, and from there to have spread all over the country, until now livestock are sent to practically all markets in co-operative shipments. In fact on most markets now the co-operative institution, owned by farmers, is the principal marketing institution, handling the largest volume of business. The idea was at first bitterly opposed by established institutions, and it was only through farmers' companies that co-operative shipments could be sold on central markets, but it was not long before it was so well established that other commission firms began to seek the business, and to solicit the opportunity of handling co-operative shipments.

The principle of co-operative shipping once established, and a farmers' own agency in business for taking care of shipments on the central markets, the next step was more complete organization at local points. It was soon found that the well organized shipping associations could give much better service to their members than was obtained where shipping was conducted on a more or less haphazard basis. Local associations have now developed a high degree of organization, many of them with scales and local yards of their own at shipping points.

Contract Principle Adopted

Lately a number of them have gone on a contract basis, members agreeing to market all their livestock through the local association. This was a logical development, for one of the greatest difficulties local associations have had to contend with was the shipper who would use the association only part of the time, or use it as a means of working up bids from buyers. Such actions would often prevent shipments from being made regularly, or would cause cars to be forwarded only partly filled with livestock, with resulting increase of the expense ratio. The contract associations have been so successful that United Livestock Growers Limited intends to encourage the development of the contract principle, and

to give all the assistance it can to associations introducing the contract principle.

The next important development in co-operative livestock marketing was the establishment of the cattle pool in the early months of 1923. It had been found that it was not enough for producers to bring their cattle on the central markets of Western Canada. To get the most out of them producers had to be prepared to sort their cattle up into even lots, and to forward them in many cases to other markets. Consequently, the co-operative cattle pool was developed, which had handled to date over 150,000 cattle, and has given to producers many thousand dollars more than they otherwise could have obtained.

It was then decided by United Grain Growers that it would stimulate the co-operative marketing of livestock, resulting probably in producers becoming a more important factor in the marketing of their stock, to place the whole livestock business on a strictly co-operative basis. Consequently it was announced that from the first of July last, the company would cease to draw any profits from the handling of livestock, and that any profits resulting from livestock commissions should be returned to producers.

Separate Incorporation Last Step

The next step, foreseen at that time, was to incorporate a separate company for the co-operative handling of livestock, and to transfer to it the business which had been conducted as the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers. That step has now been taken and from now on business is to be conducted in the name of United Livestock Growers Limited.

The new company takes over the accounts of the livestock business as from July 1, last, with all profits which have accumulated since that time. It takes over the complete organization and business of the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers Limited. Consignments of livestock from now on should be directed to the new company instead of to United Grain Growers.

With the establishment of a separate company, devoted entirely to the co-operative marketing of livestock, still greater progress is in store for co-operative livestock marketing. The most complete success will be attained through the united efforts of individual shippers, shipping agents, local shipping associations and the central selling agency.

Wool Growers Report Good Year

Conservative financing during years of declining receipts leaves Company in good position—Look forward to expanding business as sheep industry stages come-back

PRODUCER'S co-operative organizations frequently make the claim that their form of marketing encourages the production of a better grade of commodities. The past year afforded one striking instance. Time was when sacks of Canadian wool were known to contain things which never grew on a sheep's back. And woolen manufacturers who were once tricked into paying wool prices for burrs and tag locks, to say nothing of sticks and stones, remembered it when they were again offered lots from the same source. Before the commencement of co-operative selling, Canadian wool was not in good favor, not even with domestic manufacturers. Last year at an auction sale in London, England, one lot of Canadian grown wool realized 3d per pound more than the same grade of British grown wool at the same sale. This is a revolution that has been effected in the seven years operations of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association.

This was one of the many interesting facts contained in the presidential address of Col. Robt. McEwen, at the annual meeting of that organization held at Toronto, on March 26.

The annual statement shows that the Wool Growers are getting into a very enviable financial position. The net profit for the year ending February 28, 1925, was \$26,658, which provides for

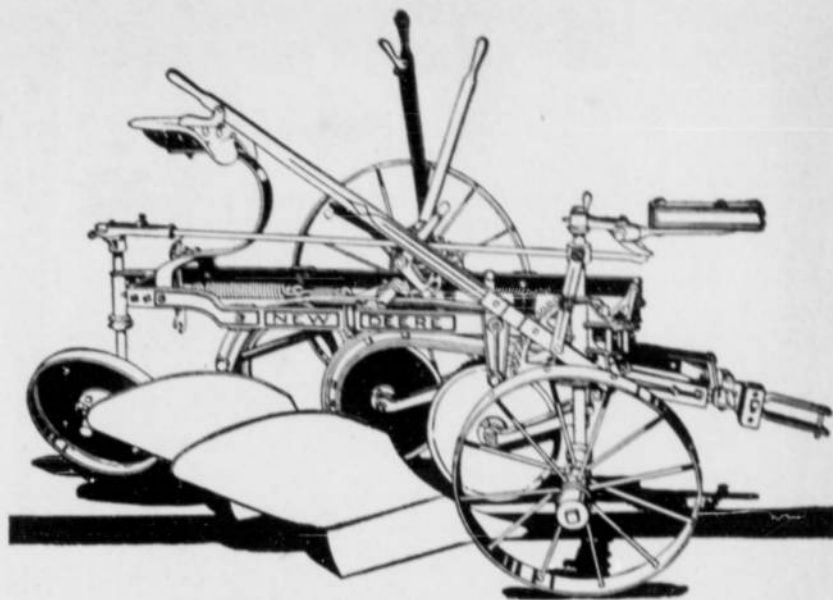
an 8 per cent. dividend to shareholders, and a surplus of over \$20,000. The sale of manufactured woollens and stockmen's supplies, have again yielded a satisfactory profit which is included in the above. The company has by now built up a reserve of \$55,000, which is 60 per cent. of the paid-up capital, and all this has been done in the face of declining wool receipts due to a heavy decline in the sheep population of the country. There are signs, however, that this movement has been definitely arrested and that restocking is now taking place as sheep emerge once more as the most profitable type of farm animal, a position which they unquestionably enjoy today.

Markets

G. E. O'Brien, general manager, in reviewing the wool markets of last year told the shareholders:

"We have continued to enjoy a wide range of markets for Canada's graded wool during the past year. Our Canadian mill customers continue to purchase the various grades suited to their requirements in sizable lots, and while our sales to them in 1924 were not as great as in some previous years, we are convinced that this in no way reflects on the quality and desirability of Canadian wool, but rather on the state of trade and mill consumption of wool.

"The past season was not a good one



It's Time to Buy that New Deere

SPRING plowing time is just around the corner. You are getting ready for it. Your old plow isn't in harmony with your plans—it is too worn from years of service to do the work the way you want it done. Think of the satisfaction of tackling the job with a brand-new New Deere.

The New Deere plows have been the most widely-used gang and sulky plows for 30 years. Year after year they have been preferred because of their better work, lighter draft and longer life.

Your New Deere is ready for you at your John Deere dealer's store—whichever you want, a sulky or a gang.

Write today for free folder. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge or Edmonton, and ask for Folder NH-4 10



April Fruit Bargains

The fruit we are distributing this spring will make your garden the delight of the family and the envy of the neighborhood.

Champion Everbearing Strawberries

The Champion yields more fruit, a larger, firmer fruit and a higher-quality fruit than any everbearer grown in this country. Single plants have been known to produce a quart of berries under ideal conditions. If your soil will grow potatoes it will grow these strawberries. Plant in May and eat delightful strawberries from August to snowfall the same year. This luscious fruit will delight every member of the family. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you:

25 plants, postpaid	\$1.00 extra
50 plants, postpaid	1.90 extra
100 plants, postpaid	3.60 extra

Summer-Bearing Strawberries

We recommend planting a small patch of both summer-bearing and everbearing strawberries. Senator Dunlap and the "Million Dollar" Dr. Burrill strawberries are the best June bearing varieties. Order whichever variety you prefer. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you:

25 plants, postpaid	\$.45 extra
50 plants, postpaid	.80 extra
100 plants, postpaid	1.50 extra

Miller and Latham Raspberries

The two best varieties for western conditions. The demand for these fine cultivated varieties of raspberries exceeds the supply. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you, postpaid, either Miller or Latham raspberry canes at the following prices:

12 canes	\$.60
25 canes	1.20
50 canes	2.10

Fruit stock will be shipped in a fresh, healthy condition at the right time for planting. Full instructions regarding planting and cultivation will be sent with each order before planting time. Our subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years and \$3.00 for five years. (Note the saving). A \$3.00 subscription entitles you to all three fruit offers. The varieties described above have been purchased from selected growers at lowest wholesale prices, and this advantage is being passed on to encourage fruit growing and enlarge our circle of readers. Planting time will soon be here, so send in your order early to make sure of your selection.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Gin Pills relieved her headaches and backaches

Headaches and backaches frequently indicate kidney trouble, and may be the forerunners of dangerous illness. Read how one sufferer was relieved.

"My trouble has been very bad headaches, backaches and dizzy spells. I started taking Gin Pills and only used a little more than half a box when my headaches and backaches stopped and now I feel like a new girl. I am well and have had no return of those distressing headaches and backaches."

Miss Benulle.

Get Gin Pills from your druggist to-day

National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Gin Pills in the U.S.A. are the same as Gin Pills in Canada.

for marketing wool in the United States. In the early part of the season and during midsummer and early fall, prices for wool in the American market were considerably below the parity of either the English or Canadian market. Therefore the selling of wool in the United States, except for certain grades used in specialty work, was out of the question. We could not sell to the Canadian mill trade alone, all our offerings, we therefore found that the trade which we began to develop in England in 1921, and each year since, offered the most likely outlet and best market to sell wool. Following the presidential election in the United States, in November, the market there strengthened very materially and advanced to a point where it was again possible and profitable to sell wool in that market.

"In England, as already mentioned, we found a favorable market for Canadian wool, and while the English market objects to having the fleeces tied with twine, and prefers them

skirted to unskirted, and bales to sacks, yet we find they like our wools, and our grading has met with their approval. Early this season we forwarded sample shipments consisting of a car load of the various types and grades we were offering, and from these our agents in London were able to issue samples to the trade and in this way single sales were effected of certain grades, amounting to 100,000 pounds and upwards.

"While the markets in 1924 were restricted pretty much to Canada and England, so far as it is possible to see now, we believe that during the 1925 season, we will have access to the Canadian, the English and the United States market, and have the privilege of availing ourselves of accepting business in each or any of those markets in which the most profitable returns can be made.

The Wool Situation Today

"From the statistical point of view the position of wool is very strong, and from the Canadian viewpoint the most satisfactory element of this is the marked improvement which has occurred during the year in medium and low grades of wool in their price relationship to Merino type wool. The consumption of wool is stated to be well ahead of actual production. There is, however, always the possibility when wool values become too high, of admixtures being used more freely."

Continuing, Mr. O'Brien dealt with the reduction in freights which the producer's organization were able to obtain. The railways had changed the rating on wool from fifth to sixth class, which meant a reduction of \$30 to \$40 per car on western wool, depending on the distance hauled.

Ocean freights had been reduced from \$1.25 per cwt. on bales to \$1.00, and from \$1.75 to \$1.50 per cwt. on sacks. Owing to the difference in the rate between bales and sacks, the company had installed two extra baling machines, effecting a total saving of \$4,000 on the wool exported to England during the year.

Officers elected for the coming year were: President, Col. Robt. McEwen, London, Ont.; 1st vice-pres., Chris. Jensen, Magrath, Alta; 2nd vice-pres., S. A. Logan, Amherst, N.S. The western directors for the year are: Geo. C. Hay, Kamloops, B.C.; J. W. Renton, Calgary, Alta; Wm. Kerr, Hatton, Sask.; I. J. Rushton, Rocanville, Sask.; Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.; E. Cora Hind, Winnipeg, Man.

Sorry, Our Mistake

Editor, The Guide.—In a recent issue you have a photo of some fruiting Opas, crediting me with having grown them, and commenting that they would have been better if not grown in tree form. I think you must have been mistaken in the name of the grower who sent you this photo. The one I sent you appeared in The Guide of February 11, and I certainly appreciate your kindness in printing it; you made a very good engraving from a poor photo.

May I add that with some even of our most reliable nurserymen still sending out these sand-cherry hybrids in tree form, the grower is not always to blame for not having them in bush form. My brief experience with them convinces me Sapa and Opas, as you say, must be in bush form to do their best, and if allowed to, they will of themselves grow as bushy as one could wish.—A. R. Munday, Oakville, Man.

The Millers' Cup, a trophy that is competed for annually at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, was won this year by Arthur E. Dowling, of Luseland, Central Saskatchewan, who was also the winner last year. The trophy is presented for wheat that shows the highest milling and baking qualities under recognized tests of the trade. Mr. Dowling won with a sample of Kota wheat. Marquis wheat stood in second, third and fourth places, and Ruby, in the fifth. The difference in the qualities of the varieties competing was very small.



"McNeill"—Famous a few years ago as a race-track performer, recently placed at the disposal of the farmers of Ontario by the Canadian Racing Association for the improvement of the light horse industry.

The Thoroughbred

Famed for centuries as King of the Equine World, the Thoroughbred is a living example of what can be accomplished by careful selection and a constructive blending of the blood of the Arab and native European horses.

The Thoroughbred is highly valued by the sport-loving public throughout the entire world and horse racing, the "Sport of Kings," has been popular since the day of Roman chariot racing.

Everywhere the Thoroughbred has its countless followers who admire it for its own sake just as *Everywhere* BRIER has its countless devotees.

While BRIER has not been famed for centuries it has been for generations. It is a wonderful example of what can be accomplished by careful selection and constructive blending of the finest of tobaccos to make

The Tobacco with a heart

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500 day-old chicks ready to start on their rail journey

Brooding, Feeding and Rearing Chicks

By Prof. M. C. Herner

ON farms where chicks are raised by hens, the question of brooding them is not nearly so important as where they are raised by artificial methods. With the baby-chick industry developing at such an enormous rate there has come an increasing demand for information on how to brood them, how to rear and handle them so that there will be the least mortality. We are convinced that the greater part of the losses in handling and rearing baby chicks are due to lack of knowledge on what the chicks need in the way of warmth and food. So many purchasers of baby chicks are inclined to blame the one from whom they purchased, for losses that they are really to blame for themselves.

In brooding with hens it is largely a question of not putting too many chicks with one hen, of keeping down the lice and guarding against dampness. Fifteen chicks are enough for any hen. A pinch of sodium fluoride under each wing and above the vent of the mother hen will rid her of lice. If they should get on the chicks, a tiny pinch of lard on the head and under each wing will rid the chicks of lice. The coop should have a roof on it so as to keep out rain, and be roomy enough so that the hen and chicks can be comfortable. It should be made rat-proof by having a board floor and a front that can be closed at night time.

In brooding with a brooder, a hover or a brooder stove, more can be handled with less work and less trouble with lice than with hens. The lamp hover of 50 to 200 chick capacity, is quite all right where only this number are reared.

Portable Granary for Colony House

The outdoor brooder is almost a thing of the past. The brooder stove is becoming quite popular when 300 or more chicks are reared. The coal-burning type is more popular than the oil-burning one. There are many makes on the market, but there is very little difference between them. They all work about the same way. On most farms there is a portable granary that would work in fine as a colony house in which to operate the brooder stove. Any small building will do, but one that can be moved about is better in that the chicks can be reared in any place one wants to. A brooder stove may possibly cost more than any other type of brooder, but it is the handiest and best brooding equipment available today.

A portable lamp hover is less expensive but it has to be operated inside a building where there are no draughts to blow out the lamp. Its capacity is limited and it is harder handling the chicks with a hover after they are three or four weeks old than with a brooder stove.

In brooding chicks with any type of brooder the one thing above all others that is essential is heat, the temperature under the hover or under the canopy of the brooder stove should be

100 degrees Fahr. to 110 degrees. Lack of heat followed by crowding and chilling always brings on digestive troubles and heavy losses. Most of the chicks with "pasted vents" at two or three weeks of age are the result of not enough heat for them. When chicks huddle together and do a lot of chirping they are too cold. If they have enough heat they will lie at the edge of the hover or canopy at night time quite cozy and comfortable. There is but little danger of giving them too much heat in that they can always get away from the heat if it gets too warm.

The Chick's Early Education

It is good practice to put up a guard wire about 12 inches high, made out of inch mesh wire, stretching it right around the hover or stove and allowing about a foot of space between so that they can get around to scratch and drink without crowding too much. The wire prevents them from straying away. As they get bigger it can be spread out further to allow more room. At about seven to ten days it can be removed and the chicks allowed the run of the building, or if the weather is warm they can be let out. Here again it is necessary to put up a small wire run till they know enough to find their way home. Little chicks have to be taught and can only get to know these things gradually. We have to keep in mind that in rearing by artificial means we have to do the teaching since there is no mother hen.

As to feeding, there is no hard and fast rule, the use of stale bread dipped in milk and squeezed dry, three parts to one part hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, shell and all, is a pretty good standby. Feed this about three times a day. Add shorts if necessary to absorb some of the moisture. Wheat screenings and granulated oatmeal, equal parts, make a very good scratch feed. If chaff, fine cut straw, sand or shavings are on the floor this scratch feed can be thrown right in it to make them work. The first few feeds it should be scattered on boards or paper till they know enough to work for it. Feed them about two or three times a day the first week or ten days. After this, the wheat screenings alone may do.

Most farm poultry keepers do not know the value of a dry mash for feeding chicks. They should be started off on this along with the other foods, in fact, many poultry keepers raise the chicks almost entirely on dry mash. Under farm conditions it should form a part of the rations. It means that the chicks always have plenty to eat. On the farm equal parts of wheat, barley and oats chopped very fine or sifting out the hulls, would make a splendid dry mash. A little charcoal could also be added. The dry mash should be put in shallow pans and set near the hover so they can eat whenever they want.

Skim-milk, fed sour, or butter-milk

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P. 1



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is very good, too. Chicks will always make better growth when this is given to drink than where they get only water. Losses may be a little higher, but the better growth will make up for the losses. The bread and eggs may be scarce, so drop them at a week or ten days of age and then give one feed of soft mash each day, using the dry mash and adding milk curd, enough to make the mash crumbly after mixing well.

At about four weeks of age both the dry mash and the grain should be hopper fed. A two-compartment self-feeding hopper can be built quite cheap and used till the chicks are mature. If there is no green grass it would be well to give the chicks some green cabbage or sprouted oats every day or so.

At about six to seven weeks they will likely not need any more heat, but up to that time it is best to pro-

vide heat even in warm days. If we watch chicks closely we can see them running in next to the heat quite frequently all day long, even up to five and six weeks of age.

Two by four scantling laid on the side will make very good roosts, and if they are put near the hover or stove they will likely learn to roost at four weeks or soon after. Leghorns often roost at four weeks. If a hover is used they will likely be on top of it instead of under it at three to four weeks old.

The Commonest Ailment

The litter should be cleaned out frequently and the floor disinfected and fresh material put in. Care should be taken, too, not to feed any mouldy food. Both these things are important since neglect in these may open the way for white diarrhoea.

In the case of ordinary diarrhoea we have found barley water to drink one

of the best remedies. Boiled milk given to drink is very good, too. Boiled rice fed in the soft food is very good too, to overcome this trouble.

The object in handling chicks should be to keep down the losses in every way possible, they should make rapid growth and should get the food and care to do this. A little chick weighs about one and one-half ounces at hatching time, and should, with good care and feed, increase its weight 18 times in eight to nine weeks. Then too, chickens have a very high temperature and rapid circulation. All of these things mean that in working with chicks we are working with high geared machines, and any harm or injury done by improper care or feeding is greater and harder to repair than in any other class of stock. It is well to keep these things in mind when feeding and rearing chicks.

Saskatchewan Legislation 1924-25

Continued from Page 7

so. The board has the power to close any store if the receipts are not sufficient to warrant its continuance.

It is provided that the quantity of liquor to be sold in any one day to one purchaser shall not be more than two gallons of beer or any other malt liquor, one gallon of wine and one quart of any other liquor, but the board has the power, with the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council, to increase the quantity of beer or wine that may be sold at any one time to one purchaser, to an amount not exceeding two gallons, but where such quantity is increased, no further sale shall be made to the same person for the next following 14 days. None may be sold to a purchaser except in a package, sealed with the official seal or wrapped in an official wrapper and with an official label attached giving the price.

It is provided that no person other than the board or the vendors appointed by the board shall sell or deal any liquid known or described as beer or near-beer.

It is provided that no liquor may be consumed upon the store premises. The consumption of liquor in hotels was the subject of a prolonged debate in the legislature, and the act provides that no person shall keep or consume liquor in any part of a hotel other than a private guest room, and that no person shall keep or have or consume any liquor in any room in a hotel unless he is a bona fide guest of the hotel, is registered at the office as an occupant of that room, and has baggage and personal effects belonging to him in the hotel.

The issuance of a fraudulent prescription carries with it a penalty for the first offence of not less than \$200, nor more than \$1,000, and in default of payment to imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months.

The act commonly known as the act which gives to the lieutenant-governor in council moratorium powers, which was passed on September 24, 1914, was again continued in force until the first of April, 1926. Although the government has had these moratorium powers it has never been found necessary to invoke them.

The Railway Taxation Act was amended to provide that any municipality may levy taxes upon the real property of a railway company which is used in connection with the business of an express company.

The act respecting the registration of births, marriages and deaths was amended in several particulars. In connection with the solemnization of marriage, it is provided that every clergyman or other person who publishes banns for the solemnization of a marriage shall mail to the registrar-general for the province a certificate of the publication of banns. Provisions are made so that a child born out of wedlock may become registered as the lawful issue of the parents.

A new act provides that all bread sold must be in loaves weighing, 20 40 or 60 ounces, avoirdupois, except fruit loaves weighing not less than 16 ounces. Scales and weights must be kept in every bakeshop.

There were 68 measures in all passed at this session, seven being private bills.



That last apple and Ford Lubrication have much in common

Putting cheap oils into your Ford engine is like risking a tumble by reaching for that last apple on a dangerously high branch. Even if your engine does keep out of the repair shop, the amount you are trying to save is only a pittance. At the most it can hardly be \$5.00 a year, even if poor oils gave as good mileage.

But cheap oils *don't* give cheap mileage. Low price per quart never indicates low cost per mile.

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*More repair-free miles,
Decrease of carbon and
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You can quickly prove this by calling on a responsible Mobiloil dealer near your farm. Mobiloil "E" is not peddled around from door to door by "job lots oil men" who get their oils from no one knows where.

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In the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified by the Chart of Recommendations. In your Fordson Tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloils, "BB" in summer and "A" in winter.



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The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened So Far
Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, was murdered while driving in his own car with an unknown man who made his escape before Warden's death was discovered. Just before Warden had intimated to his previous to this Warden had intimated to his wife that he was expecting a call from a young man who he might feel called upon to help, as he had been deeply wronged by some of his (Warden's) friends.

Bob Connery, special conductor for the Coast Division, received an order from his chief, H. R. Jarvis, to take charge of No. 5, the Eastern Express, running out of Seattle, to run it an hour late, and to obey any orders that might be given to him by a man who carried a note from Jarvis. Connery found among his passengers an elderly man, Dorne; his daughter, Harriet, and his secretary, Avery. Dorne carried a card from Jarvis. There was a young man, Eaton, whom Connery at first mistook for the important passenger for whom the train was being held. Harriet Dorne, for some reason or other, displayed a very evident interest in Eaton, and so managed it that she was introduced to him. Eaton, though charmed by the girl's evident friendliness, refused to tell anything of his life or the work he was engaged in. During the night the train became snowbound. Eaton took a wire addressed to Lawrence Hillward, written in code, telling him that he was being followed, and to leave the train. In the morning Connery found that Dorne had been dealt a heavy blow on his head while asleep in his berth—sometime between midnight and five o'clock in the morning, was the opinion of a doctor on the train.

CHAPTER VII

"Isn't This Basil Sautoine?"

THE surgeon, having finished loosening the pajamas, pulled open and carefully removed the jacket part, leaving the upper part of the body of the man in the berth exposed. Conductor Connery turned to Avery.

"You have no objection to my taking a list of the articles in the berth?"

Avery seemed to oppose; then, apparently, he recognized that this was an obvious part of the conductor's duty. "None at all," he replied.

Connery gathered up the clothing, the glasses, the watch and purse, and laid them on the seat across the aisle. Sitting down, then, opposite them, he examined them and, taking everything from the pockets of the clothes, he began to catalog them before Avery. In the coat he found only the card-case, which he noted without examining its contents, and in the trousers a pocket-knife and bunch of keys. He counted over the gold and banknotes in the purse and entered the amount upon his list.

"You know about what he had with him?" he asked.

"Very closely. That is correct. Nothing is missing," Avery answered.

The conductor opened the watch. "The crystal is missing."

Avery nodded. "Yes; it always—that is, it was missing yesterday."

Connery looked up at him, as though slightly puzzled by the manner of the reply; then, having finished his list, he rejoined the surgeon.

Sinclair was still bending over the naked torso. With Eaton's help, he had turned the body upon its back in order to look at its right side, which before had been hidden. It had been a strong, healthy body; Sinclair guessed its age at fifty. As a boy, the man might have been an athlete—a college track-runner or oarsman—and he had kept himself in condition through middle age. There was no mark or bruise upon the body, except that on the right side and just below the ribs there now showed a scar about an inch and a half long and of peculiar crescent shape. It was evidently a surgical scar and had completely healed.

Sinclair scrutinized this carefully and then looked up to Avery. "He was operated on recently?"

"About two years ago."

"For what?"

"It was some operation on the gall-bladder."

"Performed by Kuna Garrrt?"

Avery hesitated. "I believe so."

He watched Sinclair more closely as he continued his examination; the surgeon had glanced quickly at the face on the pillow and seemed about to question Avery again; but instead he laid the pajama jacket over the body and

drew up the sheet and blanket. Connery touched the surgeon on the arm. "What must be done, Doctor? And where and when do you want to do it?"

Sinclair, however, it appeared, had not yet finished his examination. "Will you pull down the window curtains?" he directed.

As Connery, reaching across the body, complied, the surgeon took a matchbox from his pocket, and glancing about at the three others as though to select from them the one most likely to be an efficient aid, he handed it to Eaton. "Will you help me, please?"

"What is it you want done?"

"Strike a light and hold it as I direct then draw it away slowly."

He lifted the partly closed eyelid from one of the eyes of the unconscious man and nodded to Eaton; "Hold the light in front of the pupil."

Eaton obeyed, drawing the light slowly away as Sinclair had directed, and the surgeon dropped the eyelid and exposed the other pupil.

"What's that for?" Avery now asked.

"I was trying to determine the seriousness of the injury to the brain. I was looking to see whether light could cause the pupil to contract."

"Could it?" Connery asked.

"No; there was no reaction."

Avery started to speak, checked himself—and then he said: "There could be no reaction, I believe, Dr. Sinclair."

"What do you mean?"

"His optic nerve is destroyed."

"Ah! He was blind?"

"Yes, he was blind," Avery admitted.

"Blind!" Sinclair ejaculated.

"Blind, and operated upon within two years by Kuna Garrrt!" Kuna Garrrt operated only upon the all-rich and powerful or upon the completely powerless and poor; the unconscious man in the berth could belong only to the first class of Garrrt's clientele. The surgeon's gaze again searched the features in the berth; then it shifted to the men gathered about him in the aisle.

"Who did you say this was?" he demanded of Avery.

"I said his name was Nathan Dorne," Avery evaded.

"No, no!" Sinclair jerked out impatiently. "Isn't this—?" He hesitated, and finished in a voice suddenly lowered: "Isn't this Basil Sautoine?"

Avery, if he still wished to do so, found it impossible to deny.

"Basil Sautoine!" Connery breathed.

To the conductor alone, among the four men standing by the berth, the name seemed to have come with the sharp shock of surprise; with it had come an added sense of responsibility and horror over what had happened to the passenger who had been confided to his care, which made him whiten as he once more repeated the name to himself and stared down at the man in the berth.

Conductor Connery knew Basil Sautoine only in the way that Sautoine was known to great numbers of other people—that is, by name but not by sight. There was, however, a reason, why the circumstances of Sautoine's life had remained in the conductor's mind while he forgot or had not heeded the same sort of facts in regard to men who travelled much more often on transcontinental trains. Thus Connery, staring whitely at the form in the berth, recalled for instance Sautoine's age; Sautoine was fifty-one.

Basil Sautoine at twenty-two had been graduated from Harvard, though blind. His connections—the family was of well-to-do Southern stock—his possession of enough money for his own support, made it possible for him to live idly if he wished; but Sautoine had not chosen to make his blindness an excuse for doing this. He had disregarded too the thought of foreign travel as being useless for a man who had no eyes; and he had at once settled himself to his chosen profession, which was law. He had not found it easy to get a start in this; lawyers had shown no willingness to take into their offices a blind boy to whom the surroundings were



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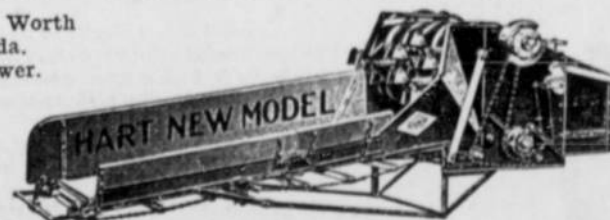
The tea plant grows best in the pure cool atmosphere of a mountain tea garden. The higher the garden, the finer and more delicious the flavour of the tea. This is partly due to the clear sunshine on a high mountain side, partly to the more invigorating air, partly to the more frequent rainfall and perfect drainage. The largest and roughest leaf grown at an elevation of 7000 feet is much superior in flavour to the tiniest tip grown only 2000 feet above sea-level. All teas used in the "SALADA" blends are grown from 4000 feet to 7,500 feet elevation. The trademark "SALADA" is a guarantee of quality.

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Adjustable Feeding Throat gives absolute control over pitchers. Variable Speed Control checks but does not stop the flow of grain to prevent overloading. Indicating quadrant shows position of Adjustable Retarder at all times. Either 9-ft. or 14-ft. close folding Carrier. 14-ft. Carrier adjustable while running. A size for any make separator, new or old. New catalog gives complete description.

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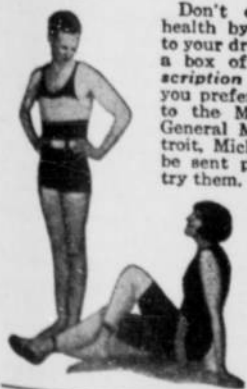
Sole Distributors for Canada 3

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The Imported Liniment
HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

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Aren't you tired of being called fat? Aren't you tired of being made fun of, tired of being unable to do the things that slender people do? Then here is what you are looking for—a simple, pleasant, method of reducing—**Marmola Prescription Tablets**. Just take one of these tablets after each meal and at bedtime and almost immediately your fat will begin to disappear. In a short time you will be as slender as you want to be.



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Bald Men Grow Hair

Surprising reports are coming from men who were bald or losing hair and who acquired a new, vigorous growth by using a peculiar compound that awakens life in dormant hair roots.

"Four inches of hair have grown over what was a bald spot," is the report of G. W. Mitchell. "I had a large bald spot and real healthy hair has developed all over my head," writes C. F. Heiser. Imagine the enthusiasm of Albert H. Flary when he reported, "My head was as bare as the bottom of my feet and now I have a good growth of hair." Geo. M. Schwank reports that even with a second application of the compound his hair stopped falling; then a new growth started.

Anyone who is losing hair, or is bald may obtain a proof box of this compound free of duty, merely by writing to Kotalko Offices, B-128, Station L, New York.

into Latron's circumstances and surroundings previous to the crime, Santoine was summoned into court as a witness.

The drama of Santoine's examination had been of the sort the public—and therefore the newspapers—love. The blind man, led into the court, sitting sightless in the witness chair, revealing himself by his spoken, and even more by his withheld, replies as one of the unknown guiders of the destiny of the continent and as counsellor to the most powerful—himself till then hardly heard of but plainly one of the nation's "uncrowned rulers,"—had caught the public sense. The fate of the murderer, the crime, even Latron himself, lost temporarily their interest in the public curiosity over the personality of Santoine. So, ever since, Santoine had been a man marked out; his goings and comings, beside what they might actually reveal of disagreements or settlements among the great, were the object of unfounded and often disturbing guesses and speculations; and particularly at this time when the circumstances of Warden's death had proclaimed dissensions among the powerful which they had hastened to deny, it was natural that Santoine's comings and goings should be as inconspicuous as possible.

It had been reported for some days that Santoine had come to Seattle directly after Warden's death; but when this was admitted, his associates had always been careful to add that Santoine, having been a close personal friend of Gabriel Warden, had come purely on a personal capacity, and the impression was given that Santoine had returned quietly some days before. The mere prolonging of his stay in the West was more than suggestive that affairs among the powerful were truly in such state as Warden had proclaimed; this attack upon Santoine, so similar to that which had slain Warden, and delivered within eleven days of Warden's death, must be of the gravest significance.

Connery stood overwhelmed for the moment with this fuller recognition of the seriousness of the disaster which had come upon this man entrusted to his charge; then he turned to the surgeon.

"Can you do anything for him here, Doctor?" he asked.

The surgeon glanced down the car.

"That stateroom—is it occupied?"

"It's occupied by his daughter."

"We'll take him in there, then. Is the berth made?"

The conductor went to the rear of the car and brought the porter who had been stationed there, with the brakeman. He set the negro to making up the berth; and when it was finished, the four men lifted the inert figure of Basil Santoine, carried it into the drawing-room and laid it on its back upon the bed.

"I have my instruments," Sinclair said. "I'll get them; but before I decide to do anything, I ought to see his daughter. Since she is here, her consent is necessary before any operation on him."

The surgeon spoke to Avery. Eaton saw by Avery's start of recollection that Harriet Dorne's—or Harriet Santoine's—friend could not have been thinking of her at all during the recent moments. The chances of life or death of Basil Santoine evidently so greatly and directly affected Donald Avery that he had been absorbed in them to the point of forgetting all other interests than his own. Eaton's own thought had gone often to her. Had Connery in his directions said anything to the trainmen guarding the door or to the passengers on the platforms, that had frightened her with suspicions of what had happened here? When the first sense of something wrong spread back to the observation car, what word had reached her? Did she connect it with her father? Was she—the one most closely concerned—among those who had been on the rear platform seeking admittance? Was she standing there in the aisle of the next car waiting for confirmation of her dread? Or had no word reached her, and must the news of the attack upon her father come to her with all the shock of suddenness?

Eaton had been about to leave the car, where he now was plainly of no use, but these doubts checked him.

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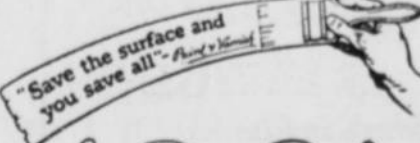
A fashionable and practical development in decorating is the use of enamels, both in old and new houses. Dark stained panels and mouldings are often done over in ivory, pale grey or other light colors with added beauty. Many pieces of furniture, especially wickerwork, are made more attractive by this process.

There is something of magic in doing over an old, dark room with a modern enamel finish. The effect is almost like the sudden appearance of another window.

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HAVE your house painted and pay later by the Partial Payment Plan. Ask your dealer or write us for full details of this great opportunity.

"Miss Santoine is in the observation car," Avery said. "I'll get her."

The tone was in some way false—Eaton could not tell exactly how. Avery started down the aisle.

"One moment, please, Mr. Avery!" said the conductor. "I'll ask you not to tell Miss Santoine before any other passengers that there has been an attack upon her father. Wait until you get her inside the door of this car."

"You yourself said nothing, then, that can have made her suspect it?" Eaton asked.

Connery shook his head; the conductor, in doubt and anxiety over exactly what action the situation called for—unable, too, to communicate any hint of it to his superiors to the West because of the wires being down—clearly had resolved to keep the attack upon Santoine secret for the time. "I said nothing definite even to the trainmen," he replied; "and I want you gentlemen to promise me before you leave the car that you will say nothing until I give you leave."

His eyes shifted from the face of one to another, until he had assured himself that all agreed. As Avery left the car, Eaton found a seat in one of the end sections near the drawing-room. Sinclair and the conductor had returned to Santoine. The porter was unmaking the berth in the next section which Santoine had occupied, having been told to do so by Connery; the negro bundled together the linen and carried it to the cupboard at the further end of the car; he folded the blankets and put them in the upper berth; he took out the partitions and laid them on top of the blankets. Eaton stared out of the window at the bank of snow. He did not

know whether to ask to leave the car, or whether he ought to remain; and he would have gone except for recollection of Harriet Santoine. He had heard the rear door of the car open and close some moments before, so he knew that she must be in the car and that, in the passage at that end, Avery must be telling her about her father. Then the curtain at the end of the car was pushed further aside, and Harriet Santoine came in.

She was very pale, but quite controlled, as Eaton knew she would be. She looked at Eaton, but did not speak as she passed; she went directly to the door of the drawing-room, opened it and went in, followed by Avery. The door closed, and for a moment Eaton could hear voices inside the room—Harriet Santoine's, Sinclair's, Connery's. The conductor then came to

the door of the drawing-room and sent the porter for water and clean linen; Eaton heard the rip of linen being torn, and the car became filled with the smell of antiseptics.

Donald Avery came out of the drawing-room and dropped into the seat across from Eaton. He seemed deeply thoughtful—so deeply, indeed, as to be almost unaware of Eaton's presence. And Eaton, observing him, again had the sense that Avery's absorption was completely in consequences to himself of what was going on behind the door—in how Basil Santoine's death or continued existence would affect the fortunes of Donald Avery.

"Is he going to operate?" Eaton asked.

"Operate? Yes; he's doing, it," Avery replied shortly.

"And Miss Santoine?"

"She's helping—handing instruments and so on."

Avery could not have replied, as he did, if the strain this period must impose upon Harriet Santoine had been much in his mind. Eaton turned from him and asked nothing more. A long time passed—how long, Eaton could not have told; he noted only that during it the shadows on the snowbank outside the window appreciably changed their position. Once during this time, the door of the drawing-room was briefly opened, while Connery handed something out to the porter, and the smell of the antiseptics grew suddenly stronger; and Eaton could see behind Connery the surgeon, coatless and with shirt-sleeves rolled up, bending over the figure on the bed. Finally the door opened again, and Harriet Santoine came out, paler than before, and now not quite so steady.

Eaton rose as she approached them; and Avery leaped up, all concern and sympathy for her immediately she appeared. He met her in the aisle and took her hand.

"Was it successful, dear?" Avery asked.

She shut her eyes before she answered, and stood holding to the back of a seat; then she opened her eyes, saw Eaton and recognized him and sat down in the seat where Avery had been sitting.

"Dr. Sinclair says we will know in four or five days," she replied to Avery; she turned then directly to Eaton. "He thought there probably was a clot under the skull, and he operated to find it and relieve it. There was one, and we have done all we can; now we may only wait. Dr. Sinclair has appointed himself nurse; he says I can help him, but not just yet. I thought you would like to know."

"Thank you; I did want to know," Eaton acknowledged. He moved away from them, and sat down in one of the seats further down the car. Connery came out from the drawing-room, went first to one end of the car, then to the other; and returning with the Pullman conductor, began to oversee the transfer of the baggage of all other passengers than the Santoine party to vacant sections in the forward sleepers. People began to pass through the aisle; evidently the car doors had been unlocked. Eaton got up and left the car, finding at the door a porter from one of the other cars stationed to warn people not to linger or speak or make other noises in going through the car where Santoine was.

As the door was closing behind Eaton, a sound came to his ears from the car he just had left—a young girl suddenly crying in abandon. Harriet Santoine, he understood, must have broken down for the moment, after the strain of the operation; and Eaton halted as though to turn back, feeling the blood drive suddenly upon his heart. Then, recollecting that he had no right to go to her, he went on.

(To be continued next week.)

A Test of Friendship

Sufferer—"I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it."

Friend—"Now, you don't need any medicine. I had toothache yesterday and I went home and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the same?"

Sufferer—"I think I will. Is your wife at home now?"



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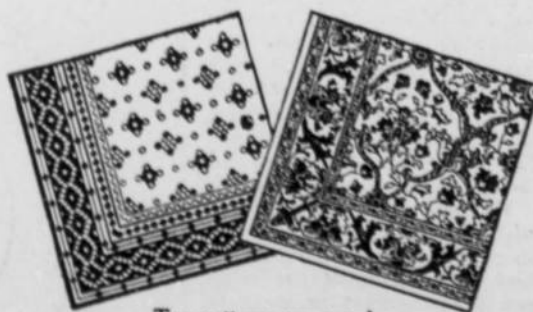
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The Countrywoman

The Backward Child at School

DURING the past few years, thanks to the efforts of the National Council of Education, Canada has been favored by visits from a number of the outstanding educationalists of Great Britain. The cross-continent lecture tours arranged for these visitors have gone a long way toward stirring and strengthening the interest taken in education in Canada among Canadians themselves.

John Lewis Paton, retiring headmaster of Manchester Grammar School, was one of the speaker guests at the annual convention of Manitoba teachers held in the city of Winnipeg, during Easter vacation week. For one of his addresses Mr. Paton chose the topic of: The Backward Boy. He pointed out that our schools under the present arrangement do most for the bright, precocious child; that the non-bookish boy needs education more than the clever boy, but is apt to get more discouragement than education. When a child slips back in a subject or in a grade we are too apt to be continually reminding him that he is a failure. One of the serious effects of this is that the child becomes discouraged. "The world is full of discouraged people who think that they can not do the things they want to do," claimed Mr. Paton.

While the message spoken was given to teachers there was much in it that might well be treasured in the minds of many parents. There is in many a home, as well as in almost every school, the backward child, the child that does not learn quickly, that does not seem to be interested in some things that are meant for its own development. Parents as well as some teachers are guilty at times of informing the child that it is slow, stupid and no good. The result is that the child finally accepts the estimate made of him, loses confidence in himself and becomes discouraged.

In dealing with the physiological side of the question Mr. Paton said he did not claim to be an expert, and he had the consolation that few others were experts in this field of study. He referred to an extensive study made of a large number of backward children in New York—children who were two grades behind their real age. The figures revealed the fact that a preponderating percentage of the retardation was among children whose parents or grandparents had been alcoholics. Certain early childhood diseases were found to be another reason for backwardness in school work. It is known now that these diseases do actual damage to the brain tissue of the child. The parents and teacher of such a child need to have great patience with him during his adolescent and later 'teenage years. When such a child develops into a mature individual the damage is dissipated and he is able to take his normal place.

Much of our high school education seems to be based on the principle that all men are born equal. They are not equal nor the same, yet we treat children as if they were all the same, claimed Mr. Paton. He instanced several examples of boys who had been dubbed stupid in school later growing into men who took an outstanding place in some phase of the world's work. We should, he said, learn to distinguish between the "motor" and the "intellectual" boy; between the manual and the mental. It is possible to sort children out fairly well according to their types of mentality when they reach about the twelfth year. The British brain is pre-eminently a practical one, was Mr. Paton's contention. The British excel in "doing," but when it comes to the realm of the mystic and the purely intellectual, we have to acknowledge the supremacy of other races.

The lesson for teachers, parents and others in charge of children to treasure is that they must help the child to "discover" himself, to find out what sort of things he learns most readily,

and to link up to these the other things an individual must learn in order to take his rightful place in society. Whatever a child's inheritance in talents or habits of industry may be, a great responsibility rests upon those who have to deal with him in bringing out the best. Where natural talent is hindered or interrupted by illness or outside causes, great patience and discretion must be exercised.

The other and equally important point is that teacher and parent must work together to develop in the child a faith in himself.

The Value of Pets

The other day I visited a petless house. There are two children in that home, and they have been taught that dogs are "a nuisance"; that cats are "dirty"; in fact, that domestic household pets of any kind, whether they be beast, bird, fish or insect, are "too much trouble!"

For the sake of a little extra cleanliness that mother has deprived her children of all close contact with animal life and it is possible that in so doing she may have—in the words of a noted authority on child welfare—"dwarfed them in some function of the soul."

It would seem that in denying a child the companionship of a living pet, one is exercising a short-sighted and selfish policy. A dumb animal makes an appeal to a child that no inanimate object possibly can, however expensive it may be. Loving and caring for something that is alive develops the highest traits of character—the sense of responsibility, loyalty, forethought, unselfishness and affection. These characteristics are the foundation of character and their proper development in childhood influences, to a very great extent, the relations of a child with other people when he grows up.

Father and mother are so often too busy to amuse a child, and sometimes even to train it in those habits which will result in the development of good character. A famous speaker in the United States recently deplored the fact that the modern child was growing up with a "flivver mind," and he suggested that the automobile had much to answer for in the growth of crime and abnormality amongst the youth of our present generation. He contrasted the modern child, with his mechanical toys, with the child of a previous generation, who was content to play with living pets.

There is, to my mind, something unnatural about a person who doesn't care for animals. These are usually the people who were not allowed to care for a pet when they were little.

The Seekers

Friends and loves we have none, nor wealth,
nor blest abode.
But the hope, the burning hope, and the
road, the lonely road.

Not for us are content, and quiet, and
peace of mind.
For we go seeking cities that we shall never
find.

There is no solace on earth for us—for
such as we—
Who search for the hidden beauty that eyes
may never see.

Only the road and the dawn, the sun, the
wind, the rain,
And the watch-fire under stars, and sleep
and the road again.

We seek the city of God, and the haunt
where beauty dwells,
And we find the noisy mart and the sound
of burial bells.

Never the golden city, where radiant people
meet,
But the dolorous town where mourners are
going about the street.

We travel the dusty road till the light of
the day is dim,
And sunset shows us spires away on the
world's rim.

We travel from dawn till dusk, till the day
is past and by,
Seeking the Holy City beyond the rim of
the sky.

Friends and loves we have none, nor wealth,
nor blest abode.
But the hope, the burning hope, and the
road, the lonely road.

—John Masefield.

Encourage your child to love and care for dumb animals. If it is not practicable to keep a dog or some large animal of this sort, there are many smaller and less troublesome substitutes. I have seen children surrounded by a regular menagerie of small creatures, including magpies, hedgehogs, bantams, tame geese, canary birds and goldfish. A child can be kept amused for hours watching the habits of these creatures, and all the time he is unconsciously taking lessons in Nature's own school.—Kathleen M. Strange.

Hobbies Are Sometimes Profitable

Women who find that their time and attention is not fully occupied with duties and household tasks occasionally develop money-making side lines which yield a small but gratifying financial return. This little bit of extra "pin money" enables them to buy necessities or comforts for their homes or enables them to take a well earned trip or holiday. Usually they work very gradually into the new enterprise, which may start as a hobby, carried on because of the pleasure and interest it holds for them. Then, perhaps suddenly, because the money-making possibility dawns upon them, they turn the hobby to good account.

Of course if you want to make money out of selling something, you must make fairly certain that you are endeavoring to sell an article that other people want and which they for some reason or other find it somewhat difficult to secure. Hence while it be worth while for a woman to sell home-made cooking, canned fruits and pickles in a neighborhood where there were a number of bachelors or business men and women who have little time for the preparation of home cooked food, it would not pay another woman who lived in a neighborhood where there were a large number of good cooks who have the time and help to do their housework. It pays to take stock of what your community is likely to want.

People who live near highways that are used a great deal by tourists or people from large centres sometimes find the sale of farm products, such as fresh vegetables, butter-milk, butter, eggs, cultivated flowers or honey very profitable. Many who carry on a sale of these articles advertise the fact with a notice at the gate.

Women who love garden work sometimes make money out of selling young plants started in boxes or hothouses early in the season. Others fond of working with chickens, who have incubators hatch out young chicks for sale.

There is quite a demand at the present time for home-made rugs, towels and knitted articles for wear, and some women who are semi-invalids find real pleasure in doing this kind of work. But it is necessary to be fairly sure of a market before making many articles. Showing these at summer fairs is a good way to advertise the fact that they will be made on order. One woman, who found she had to make money in some way, made a specialty of sewing small children's dresses. She found a good demand for these among well-to-do mothers.

Other ways of making money which women have tried are: using a camera and taking pictures of farm scenes, animals, children, and selling these locally or to newspapers and magazines; selling short notes on hints for household work from personal experience to magazines; taking summer boarders—city people are often delighted to find some place in the country where they can spend a holiday or take a rest from city noise and rush; keeping bees and selling honey, either in the comb or strained; selling home-made candy; selling garden herbs; raising dogs for sale or boarding pet dogs for people who wish to leave them in safe care while they are travelling; doing hand painted china on order.

Again let it be urged before going into any of these enterprises it is well to give some consideration to the possible market.

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"Nerves in Bad State Could Not Sleep"

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"My nerves were in a very bad state, and for nearly six months I did not know what it was to have a good night's rest. I could not eat, and never felt well. I heard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and thought I would try it. After taking it for a few days I began to feel better, and soon was able to sleep well at night. My appetite also returned, and I felt stronger and better, and after taking three boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was quite well. I have also given the Nerve Food to my little girl, with good results."



Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

An Economist Surveys Canada

Continued from Page 4

February, 1924 for \$50,000,000—both carrying the government guarantee and likely to be a charge upon the national revenue until such times as the railways contrive to pay their way, the budget surplus existed obviously on paper only and the net result of the year's working was an addition to the Dominion's ultimate debt burden of some \$42,500,000.

Canada's Vital Problem

The final article begins with a discussion of what he regards as the most vital of Canada's problems, the population question and its conclusion is that Canada today is not retaining even the whole natural increase of her population. Examining the causes of the southward exodus which is responsible for this situation he finds them to be "higher real wages, greater opportunity for employment and advancement and more amenities of life." He classes as equally potent influences for the southward migration the milder climatic conditions and the greater variety and continuity of employment available in

the United States. But the basic trouble, in his view, has been that the economic depression which began to afflict the whole North American continent after 1920 has persisted much longer in Canada than in the U.S. and until Canada can offer as good a living as the United States the drain on her population cannot be checked.

But he discerns the emergence of hopeful signs that this basic disability will soon be cured through the removal of the disparity between the price of Canada's most important product, wheat, and the prices of manufactured goods which the producers of wheat have to buy.

His conclusion is that the economic position of agriculture in Canada is well on the mend. In his view 1923 was a good year for the farmer and Canada would have been accounted prosperous "if comparisons were not always being made with her still more prosperous neighbor." He regards the net value of the 1924 crop as higher than that of 1923, and believes its reactions will be felt powerfully through Canada.

BOYS and GIRLS ATTENTION

How would you like to earn some money in 1925? Here's a chance to increase your funds and at the same time to do something interesting. The Guide is going to give away \$50 to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16, inclusive, so don't miss the opportunity of securing your share of the money. Think how much you could do with it. You could invest in supplies for your hobby; you could save it for next Christmas; you could buy books by your favorite author; or you could start a bank account.

Don't let another day go by without writing for details as to how you can procure some of the money. Address: Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE DOO DADS

Always give the other fellow credit for the ability to play at least as clever a trick as you can. If Nicky Nutt, the Dooville cut-up, had done that he might have had apples to eat for many a day. Nicky had a whole barrel of apples to start with, but he knew it would not last long if Tiny, his pet elephant, got at it. He stood leaning against the barrel, eating an apple and talking to himself. "I've gotta think of some plan to keep Tiny from stealing my apples," said he. "That elephant is such a hog he'd gobble up the whole lot." Nicky thought about it a long time. He remembered that an elephant is said to be deathly afraid of a mouse. Then he hit on a plan. He ran back to his house and found a mouse in a trap, as he had expected. He fastened a string about its neck and hurried to his barrel of apples. There he tied the mouse fast. "There! That'll keep Tiny away," he chuckled to himself. "S'funny why a big, strong elephant is afraid of a wee mouse." Nicky strolled down the street eating another apple. He met Tiny, whose tongue fairly hung out of his mouth at sight of the fruit. He wanted some. "Sure," Nicky assured him, "it's a good apple, and there is a whole barrel full in my backyard." That was the best news Tiny had heard in a long time. He fairly ran to the house, while Nicky snickered to himself, "to be, wait till he sees that mouse!" but Tiny did not wait to find the gate. He jumped over the fence, and ran for the apple barrel. When he was almost within reach of it the mouse uttered a squeak, and Tiny, his eyes bulging with fright, leaped backward and smashed right through the fence. He was very angry as he stalked off down the street. Presently Tiny came upon a cat dozing on the front steps of a house. He stopped and the two put their heads together. What they said nobody knows, but what they did everybody knows. The Tiny picked up the cat by the back of the neck, and hurried back along the street to Nicky's house. Nobody saw just what happened there, but it is easy to guess what happens when a cat and a mouse meet, and when a hungry elephant and a barrel of apples get together. Nicky knew nothing of this. Down the street came Nicky toward his house. He was still thinking himself a smart fellow, and talking to himself, "Golly, smart fellow! A long walk sure gives a fellow an appetite—well, I gotta whole barrel of apples." But what a sight met Nicky's eyes when he walked into the yard where had been the apples. The barrel, quite empty, lay on its side. The string, where had been tied the guardian mouse, lay empty on the ground; and there, lying side by side peacefully asleep, lay a cat full of mouse and an elephant full of apples.



POULTRY

CLERKE'S RED FARM, WINNERS AT EGG-LAYING Contest and big shows, 225-egg strain, \$3.00 setting. Vernon, B.C.

CUSTOM HATCHING—OUR GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU. Write for particulars. M. E. Breaux, Deloraine, Man.

S. C. WHITE LEHIGH HATCHING EGGS. From selected layers, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. W. H. Stuel, Waseca, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, GUILD STRAIN, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. C. Francis, Kennedy, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN COCKERS FROM UNIVERSITY STOCK, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. F. R. Price, Sinituluta, Sask.

HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN, WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. John Olsen, Oda, Alta.

MARTIN'S BEST WHITE WYANDOTTES, GOVERNMENT BANNER STOCK, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. M. Lester, Neepawa, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00, 15; \$10.00, 100. Splendid winter layers. M. Conolly, Flaxcombe, Sask.

MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, \$1.00 setting; \$5.50, 100. Sullivan, Inglefall, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS—SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGERS, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Fertility guaranteed. R. Ketchum, Maple Creek, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID WINTER LAYERS, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00, 100; \$28, 500. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man.

BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMB WHITE LEHIGH EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, from selected winter layers. E. Howes, Warman, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00 per setting of nine. Smyth, Bulwer, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, APPROVED FLOCK, \$1.25; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES HATCHING EGGS, living strain, \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Jefferson, Mayfield, Man.

ROSEN DUCK EGGS, \$3.00 SETTING FROM MY GREAT 1925 PRIZE WINNERS, Edmonton Show. A. E. Stimpkins, Leduc, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, splendid winter layers, \$1.25; 100, \$5.00. W. Vancouver, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES HATCHING EGGS, good layers, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.50, 100. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 setting. Wm. Lee, Tofteld, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$4.00 50; \$8.00 100. Mrs. B. J. McTaggart, Kindersley, Sask.

BLACK LANGSHANS HATCHING EGGS, FROM PRIZE WINNERS, \$2.00 for 15. O. J. Hamre, Hanley, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED Toulouse geese, 50¢ each. Mrs. Philip Wood, Guernsey, Sask.

CUSTOM HATCHING BY EXPERT. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. \$5.00 per 100 eggs. J. H. Bell, 600 Ross Avenue, Winnipeg.

PURE-BRED TURKEY EGGS, Sired by Regina first prize tom, 25¢ each, May 20, 1926. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND EGGS, PEN, \$3.00, 15; \$10.00, 100. Stella Peterson, Weyburn, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING SINGLE COMB WHITE LEHIGH, \$2.00 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. A. Wright, Sildewood, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEHIGH, \$1.25 setting, postpaid. Thomas Richards, Peebles, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM TRAP-NESTED WINTER LAYERS, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$9.00 100. Frank Barnett, Star City, Sask.

LARGE TYPE WHITE WYANDOTTES HATCHING EGGS, \$3.00 per 15. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PURE-BRED, WELL MARKED, setting, \$1.50. Mrs. C. Webb, Tisdale, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 setting; three settings, \$5.00; express prepaid. D. W. Laughlin, Ranfurly, Alta.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, April and May. Mrs. A. W. Downie, Grandview, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE Lehigh, Ferris strain, prize-winning birds, \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. Lamb, Ogema, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, pure-bred, \$2.50 per setting of nine. T. G. Nikol, Outlook, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS, Martin strain, \$2.00 15. W. S. Wilson, RR. 4, Winnipeg.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS, FROM EXCELLENT FLOCK OF WINTER LAYERS, \$2.00 per 15. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GUILD STRAIN, best winter layers, \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Mrs. S. Forrest, Manitou, Man.

PURE-BRED MAHOGANY, ORLOFF AND BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 setting, winter layers. William Brown, Rokeby, Sask.

PURE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$8.00 100; heavy layers. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask.

ROSE COMB ANCONA SETTING EGGS—15, \$1.25; five settings and over, \$1.00. Save this announcement. Mrs. John Nord, Halbrite, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$3.00 PER TEN. Mrs. Hutchinson, Carroll, Man.

PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15. Mrs. A. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man.

ROSE COMB REDS, HATCHING EGGS, \$1.25 per 15. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask.

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, 17 EGGS, \$2.00. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask.

EGGS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. George Lawson, Tofteld, Alta.

Rhode Islands

SELLING—EXHIBITION, HEAVY-LAYING Single Comb Reds, imported from Nebraska, guaranteed satisfactory hatching, \$2.00 15, \$7.00 60. David Russell, Two-Creeks, Man.

ROSE COMB AND SINGLE COMBS, EGGS from prize winning and heavy-laying strains, \$2.00 per 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB, GOOD winter layers, \$1.50 for 15. Jas. B. McGillivray, Tantallon, Sask.

Plymouth Rocks

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, STRICTLY bred-to-lay strain, excellent winter layers, hatching eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.00, 30; \$7.00, 120. O. Kolstad, Vancouver, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM University's best laying strain, March hatch, 12 only, \$3.00; two, \$5.50. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man.

PAID \$250 PEN OF THOMPSON'S BARRED Rocks. Five pullets and cockerels, \$5.00 each. Ship on approval. Charles Clarke, Vernon, B.C.

WANTED—THREE PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels, from egg-laying strain. Albert Anderson, Headingley, Man.

POULTRY

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING two for \$2.50. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man.

DUCKINGS, PEKINS, WHITE HARRONA Bros., Beulah, Manitoba 13-9

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50; DRACKS, \$2.00. Miss A. Hood, Wolseley, Sask. 15-2

Leghorns

TWO-IN-ONE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Win and lay. Government inspected flock, headed by cockerels from hens with 200-egg records. Brandon winners, 1925. Eggs, \$2.50 for 18; \$5.00 per 100. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 14-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEHIGH COCKER- els, Barron 200, 250-egg strain, \$2.50; eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Fertility guaranteed 90 per cent. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 15-6

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Eggs for hatching. Also breeders at half price after June 1st. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

SELECTED BARRON WHITE LEHORN EGGS, Popular prices, 60¢ dozen, in 12 dozen case lots. Cases free. H. Morrell, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—30 PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG- horn pullets, \$1.00 each; also cockerels. Aug. Lundberg, Amlak, Alta., Can.

Orpingtons

HEAVIEST LAYING STRAIN WHITE ORP- ington hens mated to high-class males, 15 eggs, \$2.00; six pullets, \$10. Mrs. Amor Scott, Laura, Sask.

Wyandottes

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, sired by champion male in entire show at Estevan, \$5.00 each. H. C. Dobson, Estevan, Sask. 12-5

PURE-BRED WHITE ROSE COMB WYAN- dottes, University strain, high-egg record, \$2.00 per 15 postpaid. B. B. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 14-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, \$2.00 each; three, \$5.00; five, \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN strain, \$2.00 each. Walter Tait, Coreal, Alta.

Poultry Supplies

SELLING—FOUR 50-EGG INCUBATORS, RUN one season. Just the thing for small hatchers, \$5.00 each. F. Brown, Durban, Man. 15-2

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

IRRIGATED LAND FOR SALE—BLOCK 3,000 acres, half irrigable, excellent hay proposition, good water supply, good alfalfa soil, land smooth as floor, not water rentals, iron-clad water rights from government, two miles from station. All works personally owned and good working order. Full particulars from D. J. Wylie or Lindner Bros., Maple Creek, Sask. 11-13

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, ONE MILE ASHERN, free house, stabling for 12 head, log granary, chicken house, good well, all fenced, 14 acres under cultivation, balance easily cleared, \$12 acre; \$200 cash, balance arranged. T. Bonford, Ashern, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

CENTRAL ALBERTA, 160 ACRES, 50 CUL- tivated, six miles C.P.R. main line. Parklike, good water supply. Cash \$30 acre. F. S. Kennedy, 634 Michigan, Victoria, B.C.

BEAUTIFUL HOME OVERLOOKING SHUSWAP Lake; approximately ten acres, all under cultivation; fruit and poultry. Particulars, Box 31, Salmon Arm, B.C. 16-3

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

IMPROVED 320 ACRES, 3 1/4 MILES FROM Yarrow, Sask., five-room house, stables, granaries, well, all fenced, 60 acres under plow, good soil, undulating surface. Price only \$7.50 per acre, 1/4 cash. Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 15-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb.

CROPS NEVER FAIL IN MINNESOTA—GET free map and literature from State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

ELKHORN—HALF-SECTION WITH BUILD- ings, fences and well, rent \$250 yearly, or will sell. Chas. Crosby, Elkhorn, Man. 16-2

WE BUY AND SELL FARMS, WRITE US, G. H. Balls & Co., 645 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE. O. L. HAR- wood, Brandon. 12-13

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 12-5

SEEDS

Various

SEED GRAIN

Write for Samples and Particulars

RED RIVER GRAIN CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

Operators of Private Elevator
in St. Boniface, Man.

ON HAND—Good Supply Heavy Alberta Old
Crop Recleaned Oats

POTATOES First class Canada B White grade, car lots 20 ton 90¢ per bushel, delivered your station. **SEED AND FEED OATS—No. 1** cleaned Seed Oats 60¢ per bushel; Feed Oats, No. 1 at 40¢ per bushel and good Wild Hay at \$12 per ton. All f.o.b. Edmonton. Send samples of Timothy Seed, Western Rye, Brome and Sweet Clover. Address: **WESTERN HAY GROWERS 7 MURRAY BLDG., EDMONTON, ALTA.**

SELLING—KUBANKA RUST-RESISTANT wheat. Has put Deloraine district on its feet. 25 bushels to acre. Marquis on next section went 13 bushels No. 5 northern. Sample 5c; mill run, \$1.85. Acme, most rust-resistant of all Durums, out-yielded Kubanka Number 31 at M.A.C. 9 bushels average of three years, \$2.10. Kota, \$2.10. Premont Flax, wilt-resistant, \$3.00, bags included. H. L. Montgomery, Deloraine, Man.

SELLING—MANCHURIAN SUNFLOWER SEED, \$9.00 cwt. Ralph Thornton, Sedalia, Alta. 12-5

Wheat

SEVERAL HUNDRED BUSHELS FIRST GEN- eration Marquis wheat. Passed first-class inspection of Saskatchewan registered seed growers' inspector. Selling \$2.75 bushel while it lasts. E. F. Ewert, Drake, Sask.

Oats

"A Bushel or a Car Load"

HEAVY WHITE ALBERTA SEED OATS

Oats, Government test 5837, per bus. \$.80
Barley, Government test, 6135, per bus. 1.15
Flax, Government test 6134, per bus. 3.50
Wheat, Government test 6136, Marquis type, per bus. 2.00
Keta Wheat, second generation, per bus. 2.00
Sweet Clover, well cleaned, per cwt. 14.00

McMILLAN GRAIN CO. LTD.
174 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOADS VICTORY oats, No. 1 seed, 97 government test, 70¢ per bushel, f.o.b. Camrose. L. E. Lovesth, Camrose, Alta. 12-5

BANNER OATS, DOMINION SEED BRANCH test, germination 98%, seed grade No. 1. Write for price and sample. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 13-4

ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, RECLEANED, TEST number, 54-5367, germination, 96%, 65¢ f.o.b. Pipestone. Also Ohio seed potatoes at \$1.00. Wm. Harvey, Pipestone, Man. 13-4

VICTORY SEED OATS, 65¢ PER BUSHEL, Alex. McDiarmid, Helston, Man. 15-2

SEEDS

SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, GOVERN- ment tested, grade 2, 70¢. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

CAR AMERICAN ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, third generation, test 98 per cent. Ready for drill. What offers? Peas, Lorneburn, Sask.

VICTORY SEED OATS, 97% TEST, 90¢ PER bushel, cleaned, bagged. Theodor Friedmann, Drake, Sask.

VICTORY SEED OATS, GOVERNMENT TEST 100%, price 75¢. Vos, Prudhomme, Sask. 15-3

Barley

BARK BARLEY, CLEANED AND SACKED, one dollar per bushel. F. H. Cooper, Box 46, Stettler, Alta.

WHITE HULLLESS BARLEY, SIX-ROWED \$1.70 bushel, cleaned and sacked; test 97%. Fred Schuster, Markinch, Sask.

SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY, CLEANED, READY to sow. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 12-3

Flax

FLAX, WILT-RESISTANT, GOVERNMENT tested, grown on breaking, recleaned, cotton bags, \$3.00 bushel. Edward Sonstede, Duval, Sask. 13-3

FLAX, CLEANED THROUGH SPECIAL MILL, government test high, \$2.50 bushel, bagged. W. Mitton, Gray, Sask. 15-2

PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, GROWN ON breaking, \$3.00 bushel. J. H. Ruff, Morse, Sask. 15-2

Rye

SPRING RYE SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, \$2.00 bushel. William Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 14-3

Peas

GARDEN PEAS, EXCEPTIONALLY NICE flavored and long podded variety, for home or market gardening, five pounds, \$1.00, postpaid. Walter Moore, Letellier, Man. 15-3

GRASS SEED

WESTERN RYE GRASS

The favorite hay and pasture grass for the prairies. Resists drought, does well on alkali soil and is well relished by stock. All our seed is grown on fields at least three years old, thus making sure that weeds are eliminated from the threshed sample. It is carefully cleaned over special sieves, consequently WE KNOW IT IS CLEAN. **9 1/2¢** per Sacks free.

WHITING SEED FARM, TRAYNOR, SASK.

SPECIAL OFFER

Brome and Western Rye

We have a quantity of this seed mixed and all ready to sow, which was grown by ourselves. This mixture is becoming very popular and we highly recommend it. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Special price \$5.50 per 100 lbs. bags included. Liberty Hulleless Oats, \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR
Glencarneck Farms, Brandon, Manitoba

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, TESTED HARDY, perennial, valuable for pasture hay and heavy seed producer. Superior to sweet clover, equal to alfalfa for hay purposes. Does well sown on good summerfallow, rows 18 inches apart, five people per acre \$1.00 per pound, reduction on orders over 15 pounds. Cash with order. Government graded. Cloverleaf Seed and Stock Farm, 11133 81st Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. 11-4

GUERNSEY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, cleaned, hulled, scarified, recleaned, government tested, high germination, No. 1, 1 1/2 pounds, No. 2 1 1/2 pounds, sacks free, f.o.b. Guernsey, C.P.R.; Watrous, C.N.R. Also No. 3 sweet clover, rye grass, rye and brome mixed. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 16-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, hulled, cleaned and scarified, grown for seven years in Saskatchewan and carefully selected. 11 dollars per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Sinituluta, Sask. W. G. Hill and Sons. 14-4

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested 97 per cent. germination, hulled, scarified, \$10 100 pounds, bags extra. J. A. Agnew Siding, Wm. Wyatt, RR. 1, Reston, Man. 16-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 12¢ pound, bagged, No. 1, germination 97%, tested by Dominion seed laboratories. Geo. Somerville, Deloraine, Man. 16-2

GOOD CLEAN RYE GRASS SEED, 7¢ POUND Also some Brome grass seed, 10¢ pound to clear. Also some Brome grass seed, 10¢ pound to clear. government inspected, grade one, sacked. 16¢. Haukom, Heathdale, Alberta. 16-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, germination and freedom from noxious weeds guaranteed, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags free, f.o.b. C.P. or C.N. Ernest Ellis, Wawanesa, Man. 16-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, sacked, 12¢ per pound; 10¢ per over 500 pounds; absolutely free noxious weeds. W. C. Jones, Tilton, Man. 16-4

CLEANED BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment test 96% germination, free from noxious weeds, 11¢ pound, sacks supplied. T. O. Dixon, Minto, Man. 15-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN- ment tested, 93% germination, cleaned, scarified, sacked, selling at 12¢ pound. Sample on request. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 15-4

BROME GRASS, CLEANED AND SACKED, government grade one, 10¢ pound. Can ship C.N. or C.P. Wm. McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask. 15-2

BUY FROM THE GROWER—No. 2 TIMOTHY, government standard germination 95%, \$10 per 100; No. 3, \$8.00 per 100; bags 25¢ each. J. J. Lane, Lundbreck, Alta. 15-4

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned, sacked, 15¢ pound. N. Febr, Guelph, Ont. 14-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, 94 per cent. germination, bagged, 11 1/2¢ pound. Wm. Forder, Pismore, Man. 15-1

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCAR- ified, recleaned, \$10.25 per cwt. W. Johnston, Keyes, Man. 15-1

BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, ten cents per pound, sacked. A. Bennett, Clearwater, Man. 16-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GRADE 1, NINE cents per pound, sacked. D. F. McLaughlin, Unity, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, FOUR dollars hundred, including bags, government test. J. A. Honey, Viewfield, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE—BROME SEED, TESTED AND graded, nine cents, bagged. Can ship C.N. or C.P. Stockton Ltd., Wordsworth, Sask. 16-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Keeping the Kittens

"You're keeping all those kittens, those playing with the cat?" said Neighbor Hiram Wittens. "Why, what's the sense in that? Two good cats are a plenty, or three at most, I'd say, and yet some ten or twenty are frisking there today! When my good mother kiddy brings thirteen baby heirs I do not yield to pity nor do I yield to prayers. I say, 'Old girl, I'm sorry, but this will never do! I'll take these out, by gorry, and drown them two by two!' Why do you let your feelings give common sense the bluff? In all your other dealings you're practical enough!"

"Your way, perhaps, is proper," said I, "but none the less this heart of mine's a whopper in certain things. I guess; for frankly, Neighbor Wittens, I could not for a farm drown any of those kittens, or do them any harm! They're tiny, cute and purring, such helpless little things, while I'm as big and stirring as half-a-ton of kings! 'Twould seem as sad as murder, or Casey at the bat for me, a cattle herder, to kill a tiny cat! Then, too, I know of places around the neighborhood where children's freckled faces will sparkle bright and good, when I deliver presents, these little furry pets! There'll be some happy peasants among the younger sets! So, therefore, Neighbor Wittens, I may be just a clown, but of these baby kittens not one shall ever drown!"

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED. Bulk, scuffed, sacked, \$10 per 100 pounds. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED. Bulk, scuffed, sacked, 9c. a pound. W. S. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

FOR SALE—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED. \$10 per 100 pounds. Ted Townsend, Clandeboye, Man.

GOVERNMENT GRADED TIMOTHY SEED. \$10 per 100 pounds. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, CLEANED, SCARIFIED, white, 12 cents per pound. Charles Meek, Wainwright, Sask.

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SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, sacked, 10c. per pound, cash with order. Walter Reid, Kelsey, Sask.

SWEET CLOVER, ARCTIC WHITE, 13c. per pound, scuffed and cleaned, bags included. J. L. Mahoney, Gladstone, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scuffed and cleaned, \$10 100 pounds. John Wakley, Stintajuta, Sask.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GRADE 1, GOVERNMENT inspected, 7c. per pound, sacked, f.o.b. bidway. Patison Bros., Donavon, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, \$10 PER 100, cleaned, scuffed, 95% germination. J. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

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SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, 7c. PER POUND, sacked. Wm. Hanson, Tressler, Sask.

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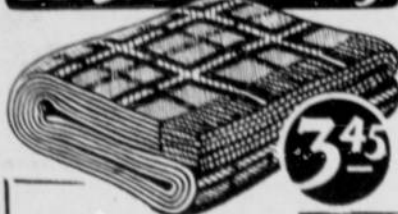
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These are Genuine Pure Wool Auto Robes and
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Suitable all year round—worth \$14.85
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Cordurey Breeches. Men's high grade. British
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These are only some of the many money-sav-
ing lines of reasonable merchandise we always
carry in stock. When sending your order be-
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Price List.

Address all orders carefully to

BRITISH ARMY STORES
2008 ELEVENTH AVENUE
REGINA, SASK.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

Forke, Progressive leader, who could
not understand why any official of gov-
ernment should enjoy such powers of
discretion, and by W. A. Boyce, chief
Conservative whip, who asked where
Mr. Breadner found authority in the
act to delay assessment at his will.
The committee will continue its sittings
next week.

Ocean Rates Enquiry

The Ocean Rates Committee has only
nicely got down to work under the able
chairmanship of Andrew McMaster, of
Brome. The committee has as its
counsel, H. J. Symington, of Winnipeg,
while the shipping companies are repre-
sented by a battery of counsel of for-
midable proportions. Sir William
Petersen, a man of imposing stature,
with whom the government has entered
into the adventure for the breaking of
the combine, is an interested listener.
So far the deliberations of the com-
mittee have been confined to receipt
of exhibits asked for by Mr. Syming-
ton, and to the hearing of a very ex-
tensive brief from H. M. Cleminson,
representing the Chamber of Shipping
of Great Britain. The latter made no
attempt to controvert the charge that
there was a combine for the stabilizing
of rates between all ship owners, but
laid down the principle that such a
combine could only be proven offensive
in the meaning of the word, if it were
shown to be exacting unduly high
rates for traffic. He stated that
steamship "conferences" were neces-
sary, not only in the interest of the
steamship owners but of the shippers
who wanted uniformity. While such
conferences or combines existed, Mr.
Cleminson contended that the only man
who had ever secured a corner on
shipping was Noah. The chairman
ruled that the onus was upon the com-
panies to prove that the combine was
not injurious to shippers, and that the
rates agreed upon by it were not un-
duly high or discriminatory.

Canadian National Report

The report of the Canadian National
Railways submitted to the House during
the week, bears out general forecasts
to the effect that the system did not
make as good showing as in 1923. The
net deficit was \$54,860,419, an increase
of \$3,162,745 during the year. There
was a decrease of \$17,547,305 in gross
revenues, and a decrease of \$14,360,907
in expenses. The management thus
kept operating expenses well in hand,
but an increase of \$4,433,424 in fixed
charges, which brought the total of
these charges up to \$69,632,747, was a
handicap that could not be overcome.
The total of the unmatured funded debt
held by the public at the end of 1924
was \$913,913,082, an increase of \$90,000
during the year. The net advances by
the government are given as \$560,397,
957. These are the chief features of
the statement. Sir Henry Thornton
attributes the falling off in the showing
to the reduced grain crop of last year
and the lessened freight movement
generally. He is very reticent in
expressing an opinion as to the future.
On freight rates he says that "con-
tinued reductions in freight rates will
inevitably postpone the day when the
national system will become self-sup-
porting," and he holds that the recent
decision in the Crows Nest Pass case
"has established a situation that is
serious to all of the transportation
interests in Canada."

The general effect of the report will
be to increase the demand very gener-
ally expressed in the House, that the
two railways get together to reduce
expenses, and statements just issued by
both E. W. Beatty, of the C.P.R., and
Sir Henry Thornton, indicate that they
are about to get together on some
things.

Income Tax Returns

Intimation that the tax collector,
like seed time, does not fail, is con-
veyed in the income tax returns which
have been sent out to all who are liable
for income tax. The Dominion income
tax return covering the income for

1924, must be in the hands of the near-
est collector of customs and excise on
or before April 30, under a penalty
equal to 5 per cent. of the tax payable
or a maximum penalty of \$500. At least
one-quarter of the tax payable must
accompany the form. It should be re-
membered that the allowance for each
dependent child under 18 years of age
in the Dominion Income Tax is now
\$500.

Forms for the Manitoba Income Tax
have also been issued, and the date for

return is the same as the Dominion tax,
namely, April 30. Failure to file a
return of income on or before that date
carries with it a penalty of \$50, plus
5 per cent. of the tax payable, with a
maximum penalty of \$500. Exemption
for dependent children under 18 is
\$500. The Manitoba Tax Commission
will advise the person making the re-
turn of the amount of the tax that has
to be paid. It is advisable to read
carefully the instructions for making
up returns given on the forms.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse
in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is
requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter,
and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Some Questions

The Editor.—I have been greatly inter-
ested in letters and your editorials appear-
ing in The Guide recently on the Money
Question, and while I do not feel qualified
to write authoritatively on the matter, I be-
lieve there are many readers like myself
who believe our present banking system
could be improved upon. With the end in
view of getting the widest information on
the subject, I would ask the editor to
answer, and where possible give reasons,
the following questions:

In your March 4 issue, you prove mathe-
matically that increasing the amount of
currency in circulation lowers the value
of that currency. In other words prices
rise: Is there less currency in circulation
now than during the years 1918 to 1924?
If so where is that extra currency? If not
what caused the higher prices?

Assuming the Dominion government take
charge of issuing all currency, and the
majority of your correspondents advocate
the issue of Dominion treasury notes
against provincial government security,
why would that inflate our currency any
more than the same provincial government
borrowing the same amount on the same
security from Toronto, Montreal or New
York financiers? I cannot see why. After
all is it not what is behind, or the security
for all credit that sets its value? One
thing seems probable that in the event of
the Dominion government loaning money
as it were at cost, the banks would soon
be returning to the government any cur-
rency they had borrowed, and it would
seem probable that very little new currency
would be needed. That this money so
issued would be loaned to farmers does
not necessarily follow. A farmer wanting
a loan and having the security to offer
would have the same opportunity, no more
and no less than any other business man.
I seek information and trust you will
come to my aid.—C. C. Newcomb, Sedge-
wick, Alta.

[Question No. 1: Is there less currency
in circulation now than during the years
1918-24?

Yes. The combined note issues of the
Dominion government and the banks in
1914 was \$218,782,283; in 1920 it was
\$520,816,669; in 1924 it was \$392,139,391.
The government figures include the big
denomination issue used in bank clearing
operations. The wholesale price index for
these years was: 1914—103.5; 1920—
—248.2; 1924—May 150.6, December
160.9.

Question No. 2: Why would an issue
of Dominion currency against provincial
treasury bonds be inflation if there is no

inflation in borrowing from Toronto, Mon-
treal or New York financiers?

There is no new currency issued in the
case of the latter; there would be no
inflation in the former case if the cur-
rency took the place of that now issued
by the banks. The Guide has repeatedly
stated that it is in favor of the issue of
currency being a government monopoly;
what we oppose is the idea that the gov-
ernment can issue an unlimited amount of
currency without risk of depreciation pro-
vided the currency be based on what the
advocates of such a scheme call "good
security." The fallacy of that idea was
exposed in Prof. Patton's article in The
Guide of February 11.—Editor.]

Ginger

The Editor.—Oh, yes; ginger may be all
right. Personally, however, I prefer a plain
diet, not highly spiced.

When favored, last summer, with the
privilege of offering, for the second time,
a resolution fully and unreservedly endor-
sing the course of action of D. W. Warner,
M.P., for Strathcona, during his entire term
of office—bearing in mind that good sound
principle of the U.F.A., that each constitu-
ency should be a law unto itself, and not
under bondage, nor the dictates of bossism
—I carefully refrained from criticising
other members.

Mr. Warner's constituents considered it
their right, privilege and duty to endorse,
criticise, advise or direct their own repre-
sentative, without dictating to others. We
fully accord to others the same rights;
and would be happy to see them observe
similar restraint.

The Progressive members have expressed
slightly varying opinions. That is well.
In this age of the advancement of civiliza-
tion, democracy, freedom and independence,
I would be sorry to think that we would
consider it necessary to send to parliament
a lot of machine-made standardized tools;
as has been done so long by the party
machines.

In a personal letter I commended Mr.
Warner for not supporting Mr. Woods-
worth's amendment, as I considered it
untimely; but at the same time I hope and
trust that Mr. Woodsworth and his associ-
ate Labor member, Mr. Irvine, will be
re-elected with increased majorities.

However, I do think that the Progressive
members should get together, should con-
fer together, and agree on a policy, as I
have very much faith in co-operation;
especially when nothing can be accom-
plished without co-operation.—John Gal-
loway, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.



Free Trial Bottle

JUST mail the coupon to us today and
try this Standard Prescription for
skin disease. It comes with thou-
sands of endorsements—from nearly every
city and town in Canada.

10 Years of Eczema A Trial Bottle Brings Relief

Here, for instance, is part of a letter from Mrs. Henry
Harvey, of Black Lake, Quebec. "Ten years of Eczema
on the face. Treated unavailingly by doctors. A
trial bottle alone of D. D. D. brought relief."

D. D. D. for Eczema

A few drops of the clean, mild lotion and relief from itching torment is immediate. D. D. D.
works instantly. Have you weeping sores, or hard scales and crusts? Is your face or
body disfigured with blemishes? Simply wash D. D. D., this powerful, yet mild and soothing
liquid into your skin—in a few moments the pain and itching are gone. The disease
germs are killed and washed away. The skin is left pure and free to heal rapidly.

D. D. D. Prescription and D. D. D. Soap for Sale at All Druggists

D. D. D. Company, 32A Lyall Ave., Toronto

Send me trial bottle of D. D. D. Enclosed 10c to cover packing and mailing.

Name

Address

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., April 17, 1925.

WHEAT—Nervous, erratic markets have ruled on the local exchange and have followed or acted in sympathy with the action of American exchanges throughout. There have been reports of export acceptances from time to time, and undoubtedly a fair quantity of wheat is being worked out of this market. It is very difficult to trace however, and prices do not reflect the sale of any large quantities. The trade is very much at sea as to the trend and fluctuations are caused as much by technical conditions caused by the trading from day to day as by any other cause. Damage reports regarding the U. S. crop have been ignored up to now, experts claiming it is too early to form accurate opinions. There have been reports of abandonment of large acreages owing to the damage, some counties running as high as 20 per cent. of the crop acreage. This, of course, had some effect, but not nearly the effect that might be expected when taking the possibilities into consideration. Navigation on the lakes opened today and boats are now loading grain bought months ago. We look for a large shrinkage in wheat stocks during the next two or three weeks on account of the fact that the greater percentage of the grain is owned by British and European interests.

OATS—Heavy sales of oats throughout the week has made rather a firm market, and all grades of oats with exception of No. 1 feeds are in good demand. There appears to be a possibility of a general clean up of oats around present levels.

BARLEY—Trade has been small but market very firm. Supplies of barley available are not burdensome, and any real demand for the grain would be hard to satisfy with the supplies available.

FLAX—Market quiet and neglected. Crushers' agents apparently are looking for lower prices and are not over anxious at the moment.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 13 to April 18, inclusive.

	13	14	15	16	17	18	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 150	164	157	148	156	153	166	100	
July 156	161	154	146	153	149	162	102	
Oct. 128	135	132	128	132	129	133	101	
Oats—								
May 47	48	48	47	49	48	49	38	
July 49	50	50	49	50	50	51	40	
Oct. 49	50	50	48	50	49	50	39	
Barley—								
May 76	78	78	76	78	79	79	63	
July 77	78	78	77	79	79	79	62	
Oct. 74	72	72	72	73	74	74		
Flax—								
May 240	239	240	234	236	233	244	210	
July 243	242	243	236	238	236	246	209	
Oct. 225	224	224	219	219	217	230	187	
Rye—								
May 116	117	114	108	111	109	121	63	
July 113	117	114	107	111	108	118	66	
Oct. 96	96	98	91	98	98	96		

CASH WHEAT

April 13 to April 18, inclusive.

	Apr.	13	14	15	16	17	18	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N.	161	166	159	151	159	156	169	99	
2 N.	155	166	154	145	153	150	162	96	
3 N.	151	156	149	140	149	146	158	92	
4 N.	142	146	139	131	138	136	149	88	
5 N.	123	128	121	113	122	120		80	
6 N.	113	118	111	103	110	106		77	
Feed	93	98	91	83	90	86			

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed April 17 as follows: May, 3½d lower at 11s 5½d; July, 3d lower at 11s 6½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c lower at \$4.76½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: May, \$1.63½; July, \$1.64½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.29½ to \$1.70½; No. 1 northern, \$1.38½ to \$1.40½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.37½ to \$1.67½; No. 2 northern, \$1.35½ to \$1.38½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.32½ to \$1.64½; No. 3 northern, \$1.31½ to \$1.35½. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.34½ to \$1.63½; Montana No. 1 hard, \$1.33½ to \$1.45½; Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.33½ to \$1.38½; No. 1 hard, \$1.32½ to \$1.36½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.35 to \$1.53; No. 1 durum, \$1.28 to \$1.29; No. 2 amber, \$1.32 to \$1.52; No. 2 durum, \$1.27 to \$1.37; No. 3 amber, \$1.29 to \$1.49; No. 3 durum, \$1.25 to \$1.35. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 96c to 98c; No. 4 yellow, 89c to 92c; No. 3 mixed, 92c to 94c; No. 4 mixed, 87c to 90c. Oats—No. 2 white, 38½c to 39½c; No. 3 white, 37½c to 38½c; No. 4 white, 34½c to 37½c. Barley—choice to fancy, 83c to 85c; medium to good, 78c to 82c; lower grades, 69c to 77c. Rye—No. 2, 99½c to \$1.02. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.72½ to \$2.74½.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers' Limited, report as follows for the week ending April 17, 1925: Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,723; hogs, 5,880; sheep, 131. Last week: Cattle, 3,424; hogs, 7,212; sheep, 153.

Owing to spring work livestock deliveries on this and practically all other markets are very much lighter, and cattle prices show a much stronger undertone. Prime butcher and export steers are making from \$7.00 to \$7.50. Choice butcher heifers from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Prime cows \$5.00 with a few odd ones at \$5.25, while anything on the baby beef or fancy order will bring from \$7.50 to \$8.00. Very few stockers, feeders or breeding heifers are coming forward, and anything in this class that shows breeding is bringing good strong prices. Calves continue selling on a steady basis, tops making from \$10.50 to \$11, with the plain to medium kinds at from \$4.00 to \$7.00, according to quality.

The hog market has been very unsettled during the past week, mostly ranging around a thick smooth basis of \$12.25. On Wednesday, however, we were fortunate

enough to sell all our hogs up to noon at \$12.75, the market for the balance of the week registering from \$12.25 to \$12.35.

In the sheep and lamb section, deliveries are hardly sufficient to really establish a market. Choice lambs are making from \$13 to \$13.50 with fair to good sheep at from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

We would like to draw the attention of our shippers to the fact that this is the season for dehorning, and we cannot too strongly urge you to dehorn all your commercial cattle, as it will increase their value very materially. We would also like to remind our shippers to use a little extra care in shipping hogs during the first warm days of spring weather. Use sand or gravel in the ear, sprinkling well with water so that the evaporation will tend to cool the hogs. Load hogs quietly so that they will not become overheated in loading.

Farmers should keep in mind that cattle which they intend to market during the next two months should be kept off grass so as to avoid a grassy appearance. Strictly dry fed cattle will always bring very much more money than cattle which have been turned out.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$7.00 to \$7.50
Prime butcher steers.....	6.75 to 7.25
Good to choice steers.....	5.50 to 6.50
Medium to good steers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers.....	3.50 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers.....	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders.....	3.75 to 4.00
Common feeder steers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Good stocker steers.....	4.00 to 4.25
Medium stockers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Common stockers.....	3.25 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.50 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Medium heifers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Stock heifers.....	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good cows.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cutter cows.....	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows.....	1.50 to 2.00
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves.....	8.00 to 11.00
Choice heavy calves.....	3.50 to 6.50
Common calves.....	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves.....	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting delivered, extras 24c to 25c, firsts 22c to 24c, seconds 18c to 19c. One mixed car is reported rolling East. Receipts are not yet sufficient to allow for a steady business in car lots of any particular grade, and in some instances difficulty has been experienced in filling orders promptly for mixed cars. Poultry: The shipping season is ended, and broilers have not yet commenced to arrive. Frozen poultry is supplying hotel and restaurant requirements.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: The movement is not as heavy in this province as expected due to much of the country being under water and hindering transportation. Dealers are paying, delivered, extras 24c, firsts 22c, and seconds 17c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 23c to 25c for firsts, and these are retailing 27c to 30c. Jobbers in this district are quoting, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 18c. Poultry: No movement, and not expected until after seeding.

CALGARY—Eggs: Conditions on this market have not changed during the past week. Dealers are paying, delivered, extras 27c, firsts 22c, seconds 17c. Poultry: No business.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm, under light receipts. Quality is reported good. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, and seconds 16c; jobbing extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 24c. Poultry: Very little business transacted, and this chiefly in frozen stock.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur April 13 to April 18, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
April 13	48	44	44	42	39	76	71	68	67	239	235	229	115
14	48	44	45	42	39	78	73	70	69	238	235	228	116
15	49	45	45	42	39	78	73	70	69	239	236	229	113
16	49	44	44	41	39	78	73	69	67	233	229	223	107
17	51	46	46	43	41	78	73	71	69	235	231	225	110
18	51	46	46	43	40	79	74	71	70	232	229	222	108
Week Ago	49	45	45	43	40	79	74	71	69	243	240	233	120
Year Ago	49	45	45	43	40	74	67	55	52	211	206	169	64

Another Big Step Forward

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED is launched as successor to the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers Ltd., for co-operative marketing of livestock, distributing profits on co-operative basis to Livestock Shippers only.

United Livestock Growers Limited takes over the accounts of the Livestock Department as from July 1 last, with all profits accumulated since that time, for co-operative distribution.

In order that livestock growers of Western Canada may have a co-operative company devoted entirely to the marketing of livestock on a co-operative basis, United Grain Growers Ltd. have secured incorporation for a new company, **United Livestock Growers Ltd.**, and have turned over to it the whole organization and business formerly carried on by the livestock department of the company.

United Livestock Growers Ltd. starts with the most complete livestock marketing service and the largest business of any livestock marketing organization in Canada. This has been built up during the past 10 years by the loyal co-operation of livestock growers, shipping associations, shipping agents and United Grain Growers Limited, until one-quarter of all the livestock of Western Canada are marketed through one channel.

Over 150,000 cattle have been marketed already through the cattle pool.

Livestock growers have received many thousand dollars more because they had this marketing channel.

Still greater progress in co-operative marketing lies ahead. That is why the cattle pool was established. That is why the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers was, last July, placed on a strictly co-operative basis. That is why the whole department, with its organization and business has now been transferred to this new co-operative company.

The same business, the same organization, the same ability to get the highest possible price for your livestock, but a new name, and a new company, strictly co-operative, for livestock marketing only.

From now on Ship Your Livestock to

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED

St. Boniface Moose Jaw Calgary Edmonton



Feeding a Horse Is a Big Item of Expense

A horse consumes on the average about 2.3 acres of hay a year and 4,686 pounds of grain. Let us say this grain is half corn and half oats. The proportion will differ in various sections. This represents 53 bushels of oats and 53 bushels of corn. It would take a total of 6.1 acres to produce the above amount of grain and hay, but for convenience, let us say that he requires the product of 5 acres.

The number of cultivated acres possible with one horse varies with the crop, the size of the horse, and conditions, but 20 acres is a very good average.

In other words, it takes one-fourth, or 25 per cent. of the acres that a horse can work to produce feed to sustain him.

A Good Working Ration For a Busy Tractor

FOR the tractor that burns coal oil, there's no fuel quite so good as Imperial Royalite Coal Oil, the reliable stand-by of the Canadian power farmer.

Powerful and clean-burning—dependable and uniform—Imperial Royalite Coal Oil brings out the full power of your tractor and enables you to get bigger acreage in plowing and more profitable results in reaping, harvesting or threshing.

Beside this, its carefully maintained quality makes it the ideal fuel for lamps, lanterns, incubators, oil cook stoves and heaters.

The Imperial Oil station near you will fill your requirements and will furnish practical lubrication advice for your different machinery units as well.

*Use that
Tractor!*

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED